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## Caramanlis Appeals for Big Margin

Seeking to Actively Seek to Return



GREEK ELECTIONS—Child holding a poster of Premier Constantine Caramanlis at rally in Athens on Friday.

Mr. Caramanlis, 67, besides pledging to hold a referendum on the possible return of the monarchy after the elections, also said he would try to streamline and prune the present rather cumbersome executive branch of government.

He said the country needed a new constitution which will strengthen the executive without limiting its accountability toward the parliament.

He denied that any agreement already had been made on a solution of the Cyprus problem.

"I repeat in the most categorical manner," he said, "that any agreement on Cyprus will be nationally unacceptable."

He also warned against "demagogic opponents," saying, "As you know, such a mentality led before to the fall of democracy because democracy is not only threatened by tanks."

"It is threatened even more by demagoguery which leads to tanks."

The rally brought to a close the 40-day election campaign which pitted Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party, against a broad spectrum of political groupings including the Communist party.

Campaigning has been forbidden as of midnight today and the election results are expected to be announced tomorrow.

## Crop Uncertainties Cited

## U.S. Rejects Bid to Boost Food Aid

By Dan Morgan

ROME, Nov. 15 (UPI)—President Ford has turned down a request by members of the U.S. delegation to the UN's World Food Conference to announce an immediate doubling of America's \$175 million in humanitarian food aid to the world's hungry.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz told newsmen here, however, that the decision does not mean a cut-back of U.S. assistance. Several U.S. aides said privately that it was likely the final value of the food donated through next June could reach the sum sought by U.S. senators on the delegation.

In Washington today, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nissen confirmed that Mr. Ford had refused the aid request, but said the President reaffirmed the U.S. intention to increase food aid to needy nations, Reuters reported.

Mr. Butz, head of the American Delegation to Rome, was quoted by telephone today that the U.S. position was, as before, that food aid would be increased, despite bad weather affecting crops, Mr. Nissen said.

Washington could not make specific promises until crop reports were made, Mr. Nissen said, according to Reuters.

In reporting Mr. Ford's decision, Mr. Butz said such a commitment had been ruled out for now because of continuing uncertainty over the actual needs of countries abroad, the availability of the commodities, and the possible adverse fiscal effect of the increase on the current U.S. budget.

Butz, who had been deputy foreign minister, replaced Chai Peng-fel, and the announcement from Peking said it was a routine change. But some observers thought there might be some connection with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking in 10 days and with reports that President Ford may be going to China soon.

Mr. Chiao, 66, is the leading internationalist in the Foreign Ministry. He has the confidence of Premier Chou En-lai, the prime mover in rapprochement with the United States. Diplomats in Tokyo said the change could reflect a desire on Mr. Chou's part to intensify dialogue with the United States to counter Soviet-American détente.

Peking's relations with the United States are on an even keel, but there has been no progress toward expansion of the liaison offices in Peking and Washington since such expansion was promised after Mr. Kissin-

## Move to Détente With U.S. Seen

## China Promotes Its Delegate At UN to Be Foreign Minister

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Chinese government promoted Chiao Kuan-hua, its leading representative at the UN General Assembly since 1971, to foreign minister today in a move interpreted in Tokyo as a boost for détente with the United States.

Mr. Chiao, who had been deputy foreign minister, replaced Chai Peng-fel, and the announcement from Peking said it was a routine change. But some observers thought there might be some connection with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking in 10 days and with reports that President Ford may be going to China soon.

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ger's last visit to China, more than a year ago. Nor has there been any suggestion that the United States plans to reduce its recognition or support of the Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

Chinese officials have repeatedly criticized Soviet-American détente as part of a conspiracy by the superpowers to dominate the world. They are reported angry because President Ford's first meeting with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev on Nov. 24 is to take place in Vladivostok, on territory that the exiles took from China.

Mr. Chiao has represented his government at the UN General Assembly since it replaced the Chinese Nationalist regime in the world organization. He became friendly there with George Bush, the new U.S. representative in Peking, who was the chief American delegate to the UN when Mr. Chiao arrived.

Mr. Chiao's contact with American officials goes back 30 years, to 1944, when he was liaison officer to the wartime U.S. mission in Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital.

Mr. Chiao, 64, is another veteran of the long march to Yenan, the mid-1930s and headed the medical department of the Red

## Kissinger Feels War Is Unlikely

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that "I do not think war is likely" in the Middle East.

But he warned that the military mobilization now reportedly being conducted in the area "could get out of hand" and said that the United States was checking the reports on an urgent basis. He said that the United States had been in contact with the Soviet Union on the mobilization.

The secretary said he and President Ford reviewed possible Middle East "contingencies" with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger. He said that he had no plans to travel to the Middle East.

Israel's national radio tonight quoted without comment Mr. Kissinger's remarks that the United States was urgently checking reports of mobilization in the Middle East.

There is "no evidence that the Soviet Union is encouraging war," he said at a news conference.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that any of the parties in the Middle East would resort to war in these circumstances."

"There is a tendency to overreact," he said, "but in my judgment we are not in a situation of immediate conflict."

U.S. Using Influence

Mr. Kissinger said that "the United States will use its influence on all powers directly involved in the conflict, other powers" to make clear its feeling that a new military clash would be disastrous, or all.

"The recent flare-up has only come to our attention in the last few hours," he said. "I would warn against exaggerating the immensity of any conflict there."

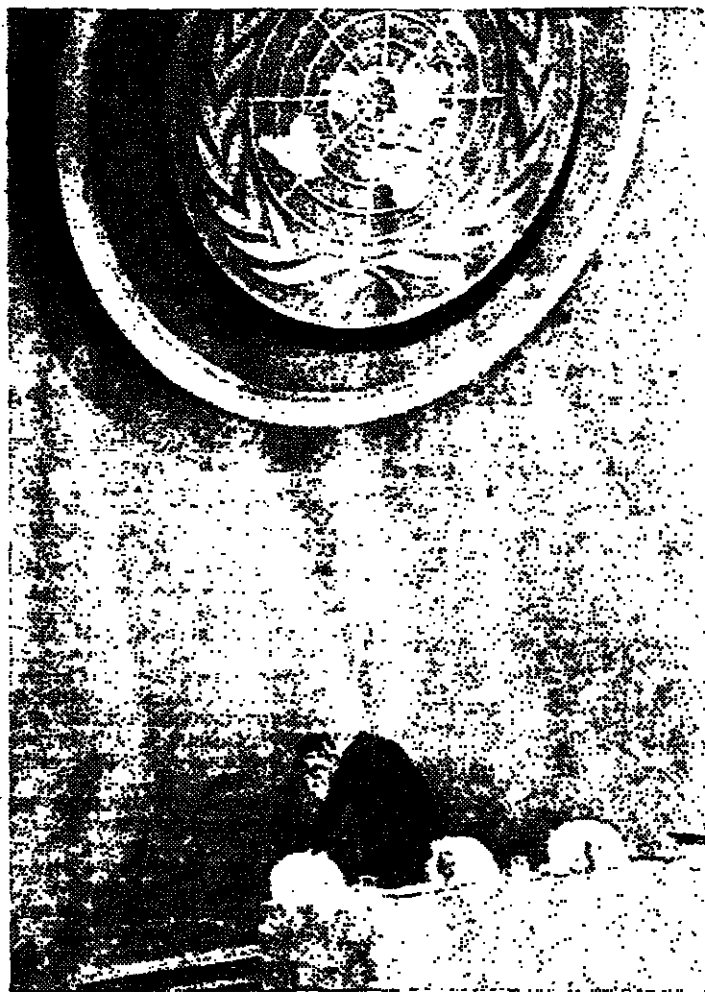
He added: "We are calling it to the attention of the Soviet Union."

"Unless there is other outside intervention, the United States role would be to confine itself to what it has been," Mr. Kissinger said. He declared that U.S. policy is to avoid conflict and, if war breaks out, to bring its influence to bear to end it as early as possible.

Mr. Kissinger said that extending the life of the United Nations emergency force separating Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights was important to peace in the Middle East. He added, however, that informal statements from Syria raised "grave doubts" that Damascus would agree to extending the mandate of the UN force.

The secretary of state added that he sees no prospects for negotiations between Israel and Jordan now that Jordan's King Hussein has accepted the decision of the Arab summit conference in Rabat earlier this month.

Sen. Clark, who had led the move to announce a doubling of this particular aid, said earlier (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



WORLD PROBLEMS—Beneath the Great Seal of the United Nations, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (right—back to camera) and General Assembly president Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria discussing the day's events at the close of Thursday's emotional debate on Palestine.

## During Current Debate

## UN Restricts Israel's Rights To Speak on Palestine Issue

By Marilyn Berger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15.—The General Assembly voted yesterday to deny Israel the right to speak again in the debate on Palestine except for brief periods at the end of each day in exercising a right of reply.

The vote of 75 to 23 with 18 abstentions, suddenly pushed through late in the afternoon, effectively makes the UN rostrum into a platform for the Palestinian cause.

It was the third vote in less than a month that demonstrated the power of the Asian-African majority to impose its will on the assembly. First, on Oct. 14, it overwhelmingly voted to hear the Palestine Liberation Organization speak, the first time the rostrum was to be given to a representative of anything but a duly constituted government. Then, on Tuesday, it voted to suspend South Africa from the General Assembly because of its racial policies.

The spokesman, Ysaakov Morris, said: "What you have just witnessed has been a completely staged performance replete with prepared speeches by the Arab and Israeli delegations."

The assembly vote applies to all delegations, but affects Israel more than any of the others. Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah told reporters that while Syria was also inscribed to speak every day, as was Israel, Syria can be represented by 19 other Arab states. Israel stands alone in espousing its cause in the Palestine debate.

Assembly President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria called for the vote following a day of behind-the-scenes jockeying.

Mr. Tekoah called a press conference to announce that he had been told Israel would not be permitted to speak. Indeed, when the UN spokesman yesterday announced the list of speakers, Israel was not on it although it had been listed to speak each day.

Omitted by Mistake

By the time newsmen left the press conference, they were told that Israel had been put back on the list. A UN spokesman said that the name was reinscribed after it had been taken off by mistake, but that the president of the assembly had expressed concern about the length of the debate on Palestine because a number of countries wanted to speak on a number of occasions.

The Israelis said that this had all been orchestrated, leading up to Mr. Bouteflika's call for a day of behind-the-scenes jockeying.

Mr. Tekoah wrote a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim protesting his exclusion from the list of speakers.

The Peking announcement made no mention of Mr. Chiao's future, but he was expected to get another cabinet post.



Chiao Kuan-hua

Army then. As acting foreign minister, he participated in the 1971 talks with Mr. Kissinger that resulted in President Nixon's historic visit to China. Mr. Chiao became foreign minister in February 1972, following the death of Chou En-lai.

The Peking announcement made no mention of Mr. Chiao's future, but he was expected to get another cabinet post.

## Rabin Says 20 Soviet Ships Unload Arms in Syria Port

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A limited mobilization of Israeli forces is under way, according to information reaching diplomatic authorities here tonight.

But the officials said that this could mean no more than regular military exercises. "The informants said that they are in no position immediately to interpret either the extent or the purpose of the partial mobilization. Since the October, 1973, war, when Israeli troops were caught by surprise by Arab attacks on several fronts, the Jerusalem government has been testing its military preparedness."

Tensions in the Middle East have been rising in recent weeks with talk of a fifth Arab-Israeli conflict.

No Way of Knowing

An official who has served in Tel Aviv said: "There's no way of knowing at the moment whether this [mobilization] is taking place for internal reasons, in order to keep the country's mobilization machine well oiled, or whether it is intended for external reasons to demonstrate Israel's readiness to fight if it has to."

The informants were not able to say whether the call-up process has just begun or whether it is in full swing.

Newsmen in Tel Aviv have been unable to report any Israeli mobilization moves because of censorship.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin today accused the Soviet Union of creating tension in the Middle East and said that 20 Soviet ships were unloading weapons at the port of Latakia in Syria.

As a weekly luncheon of Israeli engineers, Mr. Rabin also stressed the importance of keeping the United Nations disengagement force as a peace-keeping shield between the Israeli and Syrian Armies on the Golan Heights.

The UN force's mandate expires at the end of this month and the Israeli leader said that Israel wants it renewed.

The Premier said that he was concerned that Syria might not renew the mandate of the UN force and was anxious over the future of the disengagement pact arranged by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"Israel is very much interested in maintaining the disengagement agreement," he said, calling the pact "a gleam of hope toward peace."

Strong and Ready

"If the Syrians should break the disengagement agreement," he warned, "they will find Israel strong and ready for them. This applies to all our neighbors. If they attack us, we will fight, and we will fight well."

Mr. Rabin said that peace prospects in the Middle East "have been restricted" since the recent summit conference of Arab leaders in Rabat, "but Israel will continue to seek a settlement with peace."

Israel does not depend on the United Nations for its security, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 16 Nations Formally Establish Energy Agency Within OECD

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UPI)—A 16-nation international energy agency was formally established here today to deal with the world energy crisis and future energy shortages.

The group was set up within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is the culmination of U.S.-backed efforts that began at the Washington energy conference last February to organize leading oil-consuming nations.

Only three nations on the OECD council of ministers abstained from the vote approving the agency—France, Greece and Finland. Five OECD members approved the agency but did not join it for a variety of reasons.

Among the 16 who did join are three neutral states—Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

Formal establishment of the group comes only a day after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's tough speech in Chicago in which he urged that the industrialized democracies band together to save themselves from economic and financial ruin threatened by the energy crisis.

The major provisions of the pact setting up the agency call for reduction of dependence on oil imports, sharing in times of shortage or embargo, stocking, consultation with oil companies and relations with producer and developing nations.

The French delegate, Francois Valéry, said France abstained today because it did not agree with setting up a bloc of oil-consuming

nations to oppose the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The agency, which will hold its first meeting Monday, represents a far-reaching attempt to deal with the crisis through setting up an international structure that subordinates national sovereignty to supranational decision-making.

For oil-sharing, for example, provisions call for an automatic reallocation of oil resources among members in case of a reduction or anticipated reduction of 7 per cent in oil supplies to a member or member countries.

A majority requires 80 per cent of a total weighted vote of 148.

The main purpose of the agency, however, is psychological. The 16 consumer countries are in effect telling the producers that they have a common policy to deal with oil-price increases, supply manipulations and future embargoes.

The agency, originally called the Group of 11, shrank to 11 when Norway dropped out, and then expanded to 16. It includes the three neutrals, the United States, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Spain and eight members of the European Economic Community.

The three neutrals are expected to announce Monday that membership does not affect their neutral status. In addition, the EEC Commission is likely to be given observer status in the agency.

French officials today played down Mr. Kissinger's negative

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## In Dispensing Socialist Justice

Burma's New People's Courts  
Downgrade Law and Lawyers

By Joseph Lelyveld

RANGOON, Burma, Nov. 15 (NYT).—To earn their living they may have pedaled bicycle rickshaws, planted rice or served as government clerks. Whatever they did, so long as they were never lawyers, they are qualified to serve as "people's judges" in a revamped judicial system that is charged with dispensing "Socialist Justice" in Burma.

"The new judicial system belongs to the people," an official pamphlet called the People's Court Manual declares. Justice is no longer the monopoly of legal experts.

The People's Courts, whose present form was defined by a constitution adopted in Burma at the start of the year, have not entirely done away with lawyers or the legal codes inherited from what is now regularly derided as the "archaic" or "colonial" judicial system the British left behind when the country gained its independence in 1947.

Not Binding Advice  
But the law and the lawyers have both been downgraded. The old judges—the maligned "experts" who sat on the bench until the system was transformed—now serve their successors as "legal advisers." Their advice, however, is not binding and the new judges listen to it only when it suits them.

Similarly, prosecutors and defense lawyers can decide whether it suits them to base their case on a point of law that the judges may or may not find interesting. "If the law is not good for my client, I abuse the law," said an attorney who had tested the possibilities of the new system. "I say the colonialists invented that law to exploit the working people."

"If the law is favorable, then I say, 'Our enemies say this Socialist country has no rule of law. We Socialists respect the law!'" At its best, "Socialist justice," as it is practiced in Burma, seems to be synonymous with village

folk wisdom. Adherents of the system say that it has brought justice closer to the people, allowing the community to mediate its own disputes without expensive, divisive litigation.

In the physical sense at least, there is something to the claim that it has come down to the people. Here in Rangoon, the imposing Criminal Court Building has been converted into the headquarters of the only legal political party, the Burmese Socialist Program party; the building has a heavy military guard and nonmembers are turned away.

## Browsing Spectators

The displaced courts can be found, by contrast, in storefronts or simple frame structures on the order of a makeshift army barracks. At the Kyaukse People's Court in central Rangoon, hawkers were selling cheroots and betelnut in the doorway and spectators strolled in and out from the sidewalk as it browsed in a bazaar.

The judges sat on one side of a small conference table, across from them sat the prosecutor, his witnesses and the defendants. Occasionally, but not always, whoever was testifying stood to speak. The tenor of the proceedings was entirely conversational.

At the Tamu People's Court, in the eastern part of the city, a panel of three judges was hearing the case of two 16-year-old girls who had been accused of loitering for purposes of prostitution; the girls said they had gotten lost on their way home from the movies.

In this case, the people's judges turned to the legal adviser, a former judge named U Tan Latt. He observed that the girls were very young and had never been in trouble before. On his recommendation, they were freed on good behavior.



WARM WELCOME—With Premier Fidel Castro at his side, Yasser Arafat, head of Palestine Liberation Organization, waves to cheering crowd as he arrives in Havana Thursday for four-day visit. He will hold talks with Cuban leaders and tour the island.

## 16 Nations Adopt OECD Energy Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction in Chicago to their own plans for an oil summit meeting between oil consuming and producing countries, and instead said there were "marked convergences" between the French and American approaches.

In his speech, however, Mr. Kissinger made it quite clear he did not think the time was ripe to meet with the producers. "We have no other alternative," he said, but to first establish "consumer solidarity."

Rather than responding to Mr. Kissinger's negative reaction to their plan, officials here said today that the secretary of state's five-point plan showed "evolution" toward the French position. They pointed out that the Kissinger plan stressed economic issues, such as oil prices and recycling of surplus funds, which the French also have been stressing.

Japan today agreed in principle to the French proposal, but expressed the hope that the plans put forward by France and the United States would eventually be merged.

In Bonn, government officials

the only country resisting the French proposition.

The U.S. and French diplomatic efforts are clearly on a collision course, and Mr. Kissinger's speech emphasized the differences. But the French still hope that Washington will send a representative to the planned preparatory meeting next month, even if it will oppose the evening summit meeting. It seems unlikely France could go ahead with the producer-consumer summit without U.S. support.

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In Bonn, government officials

Tory Party MPs  
Make No Attempt  
To Oust Heath

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Conservative members of Parliament made no move at a meeting yesterday to oust party leader Edward Heath, who has been under criticism for leading the Tories to defeat in three of the last four general elections.

However, Mr. Heath agreed at the meeting to an immediate review of the procedure under which the party elects its leaders.

"I am the servant of the party," the former prime minister said at a session of the "1922 Committee," which groups all Conservative party lawmakers.

The meeting was private, but party officials said that there was no strong demand to oust Mr. Heath. They said that nearly all possible rivals for the leadership post, including party chairman William Whitelaw, chief financial spokesman Robert Carr and deputy financial spokesman Margaret Thatcher, have stated that they will not run against Mr. Heath.

The only serious rival who has not made his position clear is Sir Keith Joseph, spokesman for the party on social security matters and a representative of its right wing.

Ulster Enemies  
Reportedly Met  
Recently in Libya

BELFAST, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Members of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Association and Irish Republican Army met in Libya recently by chance and "spurred like alley cats," a UDA spokesman said.

Tommy Lytle, chairman of the Protestant UDA, which claims 35,000 active supporters in combating the IRA, insisted yesterday that the meeting was not planned.

He said he and other UDA men went to Libya to discuss with Libyan officials the prospects for a future offshore oil industry in Ireland.

He said they also wanted to dissuade the regime from supplying arms and money to the Provisional wing of the IRA.

"The Provisionals did not want us to queer their pitch and sent out men to find out what we were up to," Mr. Lytle said. "There was no question of them arriving for any talks, summit or otherwise, or that this was a meeting fixed in advance."

India Smallpox Toll:  
30,614 Dead in 1974

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (UPI).—A smallpox epidemic has claimed more than 30,000 lives throughout the country in the first 10 months of this year, Health Minister Karan Singh said yesterday.

There were 138,921 reported cases of smallpox between January and October and of these, 30,614 persons died, the minister told Parliament.

France Warns  
Britain on EEC

DUBLIN, Nov. 15 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today that France was not prepared to make further sacrifices to keep Britain within the European Economic Community.

"France has already made a lot of sacrifices like other countries party to this treaty," said Chirac. "We believe we have made our sacrifices and we are not ready to sacrifice the system in renegotiation. There would be no end if every two years members were to ask for a renegotiation of the system."

Mr. Chirac, on a two-day visit to the Irish Republic, emphasized that a decision by Britain to leave the EEC would be a serious blow to the Community. "It would be a great disappointment. Britain is a big power and very important to Europe."

Union Heads Arrested  
In Bolivian Tin Strike

LA PAZ, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—The Bolivian government, faced with a strike by 30,000 state-employed tin miners, said yesterday that it had arrested 13 of the mining union's leaders. It said they would be tried under the tough new state-security law.

The miners began a 48-hour strike on Tuesday in protest against measures announced by President Hugo Banzer in the wake of an armed uprising. He outlawed all political and union activity until 1980.

## News Analysis

## UN Hunts for Mideast Moderation

By Paul Hoffmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15 (NYT).—With Yasser Arafat gone, the excitement at UN headquarters has abated.

In the lobbies here and in diplomatic offices on Manhattan's East Side, meanwhile, the professionals are trying to penetrate behind the histrionics of the current General Assembly debate on Palestine and analyze the substance.

At the same time, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and delegates from Arab countries are seeking to line up as large a majority as possible for a still unwritten resolution to be voted on at the end of the debate.

"The intention is to steamroll us," an Israeli said. He observed that the positions, as presented by PLO leader Arafat and Ambassador Yosef Tekoa of Israel, "have undoubtedly hardened."

## Widened Gap

Many other delegates say that the mutual denunciations in the assembly debate indicated a widened gap between Israel and the Arabs, and sounded like a shrill prelude to a fifth Middle East war.

Yet informed Europeans insist that behind the melodrama of Mr. Arafat's visit to the UN and the angry rhetoric of these days there still depict a narrow margin for possible accommodation between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

A senior delegate from a European country who has long served in the Middle East remarked: "Arafat had to talk the way he did because the PLO has its uncompromising charter and ideology, and he has to put up a show for the Arab public."

However, he went on, the mainstream of Arab thinking is not as hostile to compromise as Mr. Arafat's words might have indicated. "Listen to the Jordanians, listen to the Lebanese," the delegate said. "You'll find notes of moderation."

The source cannot be identified. In this field phase of UN activities, almost every diplomat talks to a reporter informally to preface his remarks. "Our conversation is, of course, completely private."

## Various Postures

The delegate, who professed to see various postures—from extremist to moderate—and room for maneuver in the Arab camp, said he sensed some flexibility about the uncompromising stand that Israel has taken in the Palestine debate.

"Israel's delegate rejects any dealings with the PLO because he has to reckon with a hard-line constituency at home and hard-line currents in American Jewry," the European diplomat suggested. "The real mood in the Israeli leadership may be somewhat less rigid."

The analysis of major diplomatic missions are subjecting Mr. Arafat's assembly address to scrutiny as if it had come straight out of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Actually, it may have come out of a last-minute Madison Avenue-style operation, with additions and interpolations by professional speech writers intended to appeal to the American public.

Arab experts who have studied the original text as delivered by Mr. Arafat, say it was "replete with subtleties" that got lost in the English translation that the PLO itself supplied.

The implication is that the head of the guerrilla movement, by what he said and did not say, left room for eventual efforts to work out some sort of common ground between Israel and the PLO.

Ford Is Said to Plan Changes  
On Congress-Liaison Team

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—President Ford, faced with a Congress heavily dominated by the Democratic opposition, will make major changes in the staff on which he relies for politically sensitive relations with senators and representatives.

The planned shifts, expected before the new 94th Congress convenes in January, will include the departure of at least three of the top White House lobbyists whom Mr. Ford inherited from former President Richard Nixon.

Among those who will be leaving, according to White House sources, are William Timmons, chief of the congressional liaison team, and two of his assistants, Tom Korologos and Eugene Alsworth.

Mr. Timmons, a fourth member of the liaison staff, may succeed Mr. Timmons as chief White House lobbyist in Capitol Hill.

Mr. Timmons, in a statement yesterday, did not confirm his plans to leave the White House, but did concede that he had discussed the matter with the President.

"I have no definite plans at the moment," he said. "I had hoped that I could finish 22 years of government service at the conclusion of the lame-duck session. However, I have submitted my resignation but I have discussed it generally with the President."

The expiring Congress will reconvene Monday for a post-election session.

EEC Ready to Hold  
Talk With Comecon

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (UPI).—The European Economic Community has informed the Soviet bloc's trading group, Comecon, that it is ready to open talks on mutual operations, EEC sources said today.

A Common Market note, sent to Comecon secretary-general Nikolai Fedayev, advocated a step-by-step approach instead of an immediate meeting between Mr. Fedayev and Common Market president François-Xavier Ortoli, the source said. Mr. Fedayev earlier had invited Mr. Ortoli to Moscow.

inian state he seems sure to obtain eventually.

One of Mr. Arafat's spokesmen recalled his leader's concept of "dream"—of a nonsectarian democratic state in which Jews, Moslems and Christians might live together peacefully, and asked rhetorically, "Isn't such a society immensely superior to a southern Ireland-Northern Ireland situation?"

But another Arab said in confidence, "The PLO will take what

it gets now, hoping for a later."

Earlier, the PLO spokesmen had said that the guerrilla movement would "maintain all necessary options open."

It was not known immediately if the shelling caused any casualties or material damage.

Limited Mobilization Is Said  
To Be Under Way in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Rabin said, repeating that his government would not negotiate with the PLO. "Between them and us, there is only a fight to the death."

The Soviet Union, Mr. Rabin

went on, "has encouraged Syrian aggression in the past and, doing so now by massive supply of arms to Syria."

"I would like to remind Soviet leaders that none of the past attempts to negotiate in the Middle East has resulted in anything," said an official translation of Mr. Rabin's speech.

Lebanon Shelled

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Israeli artillery shelled southern Lebanon sporadically for minutes late today, local news men said.

It was not known immediately if the shelling caused any casualties or material damage.

UN Restricts  
Israel's Right  
To Speak Out

(Continued from Page 1)

from the debate by the unilateral action of Mr. Bouteflika, said that "this was one more act, bias on the part of the presidency who since his election has repeatedly displayed a lack of objectivity with regard to Israel and its rights."

By tradition, the assembly president is supposed to be neutral. In asking to be listed to speak each day, Israel did not necessarily plan to participate in a debate on every occasion. But

was seeking the option of participating during the course of the day rather than at the end of each day. This is important because both sides are appealing to public opinion and statements in light of reply at the end of the day are often ignored in the press.

Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman Nabil Shaath said that his delegation had been "overwhelmed" by an outpouring of support in what he called "flood of Americans' letters, telephone calls and telegrams running 100 to 1 in their favor."

Commitment to Seoul

A second stop in South Korea is necessary, Mr. Kissinger said, because "we could not be in that area and not visit Seoul with our own administration. The U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea."

Mr. Ford's meeting in Siberia with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev "will give momentum to the commitment of détente" between the United States and Russia, Mr. Kissinger said.

The secretary will leave Mr. Ford after the Siberian meeting and will make a three-day side trip to China. He said that his visit there is a normal part of the progressing relationship between the United States and Peking.

"I do not expect any dramatic announcement" while in Peking, Mr. Kissinger said, adding that he does feel there will be continuing progress toward improved relations with China.

He acknowledged that it was far from satisfactory for the President to be out of the country when no vice-president has been installed in office. However, he pointed out that when Mr. Ford made the commitment to travel, it was "incontestable" that his nominee for vice-president would not have been confirmed at this time.

For Appearances

As a matter of fact, Mr. Kissinger added, if Mr. Ford canceled the trip because of a lack of vice-president here, it "would give the appearance of domestic instability" in the United States.

Mr. Ford also had little choice but to proceed with the trip to Japan because he gave his word that he would do so in a conversation with the Japanese ambassador here on the day he assumed office, Aug. 9.

Mr. Ford is fulfilling a commitment made last year by former President Richard Nixon that the American president would visit Japan before the end of 1974.

As for criticism that Mr. Ford will be negotiating with a Japanese Premier who is expected to be forced out of office very soon, the secretary said that the majority of high officials the President will deal with have shown "a remarkable ability" to continue in high office.

China has not shown "any adverse reaction" to Mr. Ford's planned meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in Vladivostok, on territory which has been in dispute between Russia and China for more than 100 years, Mr. Kissinger said.

U.S. Ambassador Due  
In East Berlin Dec. 3

BERLIN, Nov. 15 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to East Germany will arrive in East Berlin Dec. 3, it was confirmed today.

A U.S. spokesman said John Sherman Cooper, a former envoy to India and Republican senator from Kentucky, will arrive at Schoenefeld Airport.

## Soviet Chess Draw

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP).—Soviet grand master Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi agreed to a draw today on the 31st move of the 22d game of the world chess championship here. Only two games remain to be played in the match. Mr. Karpov has a 2-2 lead.

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## Ford Definitely Plans to Run for the White House in 1976

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Ford will definitely run for the presidency in 1976, the White House disclosed today. A presidential press secretary said today that the president had made a decision to run in 1976 and that statement to that effect today.

Asked why Mr. Ford had made his mind two years before the election, the press secretary said that the president was "not a man who waits until the last minute to make a decision."

Consulted Wife  
Mr. Nessen also said that the president obviously must have consulted with his wife and "it is from the fact that he said she was ready to drop the subject."

Restraint  
The president's recent surgery for prostate cancer caused speculation that the president might decline to run but Mr. Ford reportedly has told friends that even if the cancer should recur, Mrs. Ford would have better care in the White House than anywhere else.

Since Mr. Ford took office three months ago, voter disenchantment with the Republican party has brought about a Democratic sweep in the Nov. 5 elections and GOP grumbling about the leadership.

Same Duck Fear  
The announcement was seen as partially an attempt to restore Mr. Ford's leadership in the party and to head off the forecasts that for the next two years he would be a "lame duck" president.

Later, Mrs. Ford said of her husband's decision, "It's great." Through her press secretary she told newsmen, "I've always been happy with any decision he made and whatever makes him happy makes me happy."

In a Phoenix, Ariz., press conference yesterday, President Ford said that the time has come for Congress "to fish or cut bait" on the nomination of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller.

The President reiterated his firm support of Mr. Rockefeller, said he could foresee no conditions that would persuade him to withdraw the nomination and reported assurances by the congressional leadership that a final floor vote will be taken before Congress adjourns late next month.

In the conference before the national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalism society, Mr. Ford disclosed at the same time that the three-month review of Mr. Rockefeller's nomination had convinced him to ask the next Congress to revise the 25th Amendment on succession to provide "a specific deadline, both for the president to nominate and for the Congress to confirm a vice-president."

He called Mr. Rockefeller "the most qualified individual to be vice-president and pointedly defended Mr. Rockefeller's large gifts of money and securities to subordinates when he was governor of New York—the crux of the prolonged hearings on his nomination."

"The gifts Gov. Rockefeller has given are the kind of gifts, if you had that much money, you ought to have the right to give," Mr. Ford said. He saw "no political chicanery" in the gifts, he said.

The President also said there was no reason to postpone his trip starting Sunday to Japan, South Korea and Vladivostok in the Soviet Union because Congress had not yet filled the vice-presidential vacancy.

He acknowledged that his economic advisers have told him the nation's unemployment rate "may increase above the 6 per cent which was last reported, but he said none had suggested that it would rise as high as 7 per cent."

After Official Pressure  
Student Plan on Cohabitation Dropped at New York College  
ITHACA, N.Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—An 18-year-old girl student, who came with a young man for a week after drawing his name from a bag says that suspicious students and too much publicity ruined the experiment at Ithaca College.

"It worked very well until the press got hold of it," the young woman, who declined the use of her name, said yesterday. "It was a big mess then."

The program was called SWAP for Switch With Another Person. The basic idea behind it was to get people to learn about each other and to meet new faces, said the girl, who participated along with about 50 other students.

On Wednesday, the student announced that they were "postponing" the program after being informed that college officials were ready to act against them.

Not the Object  
Sex was not the object of the experiment, said the girl student, freshman.

At the beginning, we told them participants, if they were interested in being in this just because they wanted someone of the opposite sex, then we told them to get out because that's not what it's all about," she said. Students were matched when names were picked out of grab bags. The initial pairings were completed Monday, and students were



ANTI-AMERICAN RALLY—Large poster opposing President Ford's forthcoming visit to Japan next Monday in evidence at student-worker demonstration in Tokyo on Friday.

### Prompting New Court Study of Tape

## Haldeman Reasserts Probe Imperiled CIA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge Sirica today ordered a replaying of the June 23, 1972, tape on which Richard Nixon, then president, and aide H. R. Haldeman discussed trying to use the Central Intelligence Agency to limit the FBI investigation of the Watergate break-in.

Judge Sirica ordered the tape played again, with the jury absent, after Mr. Haldeman's lawyers in the Watergate cover-up trial contended that Mr. Haldeman had reason to believe that the FBI might compromise cover-up CIA activity in Mexico.

It was during the conversation on June 23 that Mr. Haldeman told Mr. Nixon that the Watergate investigation was "back in the problem area, because the FBI is not under control."

Mr. Haldeman noted that one of the FBI theories was that the CIA had been involved in the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters six days earlier. He suggested that the CIA be used to try to get the FBI to limit its probe.

"For the Country"  
Near the end of the conversation, Mr. Nixon said, "They (the CIA) should call the FBI in and say that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case, period."

The prosecution has contended that the real reason for trying to limit the FBI investigation was an effort to prevent tracing of campaign funds channeled through a Mexican bank that eventually were used to finance the break-in.

U.S. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA, was being "cross-examined" by Mr. Haldeman's attorneys when the CIA issue was raised.

Assistant prosecutor James Neal objected to questions being asked by Mr. Haldeman's attorney, Frank Strickler. Judge Sirica asked Mr. Strickler where his questioning was leading, and Mr. Strickler replied that Gen. Walters had testified earlier that there was no CIA involvement in the Watergate bugging.

"In fact, the CIA did have assets south of the border which would have been compromised," Mr. Strickler said.

"Is Mr. Strickler prepared to offer proof that defendant Haldeman knew of CIA assets south of the border that could be compromised?" Mr. Neal asked.

Judge Sirica then ordered the jury out of the room, and Mr. Neal pointed out that Mr. Haldeman's attorneys could not offer such proof, they had no right to cross-examine Gen. Walters in that area.

John Wilson, another Haldeman attorney, said his client "had a reasonable suspicion" and then added, "This is no shallow effort on our part."

Nixon and Doctors  
In another trial issue, Judge Sirica today ordered Mr. Nixon's lawyer to report back by Tuesday whether the former president will resist an independent medical inquiry by three court-appointed doctors.

Judge Sirica summoned Mr. Nixon's lawyer, Herbert Miller Jr., to his courtroom after the doctors declined to go ahead with an examination in connection with the Watergate cover-up trial without advance clearance obtained from Mr. Nixon.

Judge Sirica said he had spoken with Dr. Charles Hurnagel, chairman of the medical panel, and been told the physicians "won't go out there (to California), unless they have authorization."

Aide Pleads Guilty  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Former White House aide Jack Gleason pleaded guilty today to federal charges growing out of his administration of a secret political fund used to support candidates favored by the Nixon administration in the 1970 congressional elections.

## Goldberg Book's Originator Denies Knowing of Financing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The man who proposed the 1970 campaign biography critical of Arthur Goldberg said today that he was not aware until a few weeks ago that the book was financed with Rockefeller family money.

John Wells, a long-time political associate of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller, also said that the book was intended to acquaint New York voters with Mr. Goldberg's record during the gubernatorial campaign, in which Mr. Rockefeller defeated Mr. Goldberg.

He said that far from being derogatory or libelous, as Mr. Goldberg has charged, "there was nothing in it even unfair."

Mr. Wells, who first suggested the biography to Mr. Rockefeller, told the Senate Rules Committee that he did not know that it was financed by Laurence Rockefeller, the governor's brother, until he read it in the newspapers a few weeks ago.

"Where did you think the funds were going to come from?" asked Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev.

Well-Connected  
"I didn't know," Mr. Wells replied. "I knew the Rockefeller family were reasonably well-connected and had a lot of friends around."

Financing of the book, through what Sen. Cannon called "a devious laundering scheme so the Rockefeller name would not be associated with it," has become a major issue in the Senate hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination to the vice-presidency.

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said that the one-man corporation established by Mr. Wells to publish the book was a facade, but Mr. Wells insisted that it was a proper legal entity.

Mr. Wells said that the Goldberg book "was probably the worst idea I ever had." Laurence Rockefeller lost his investment and the book is said to have had no impact on the campaign.

Laurence Rockefeller testified later in the day that he financed the book as an investment and never discussed the matter with his brother.

"This is one investment I wish I had not made because it has proved to be an embarrassment to my brother Nelson and Mr. Justice Goldberg, who happens to be someone I admire," Mr. Rockefeller told the committee.

Several other individuals connected with the publication of the book are still to be questioned by the committee, which had hoped to wind up its hearings today.

Meanwhile, Sen. Cannon, chairman of the committee, said he would not be stampeded by President Ford into hurrying congressional approval of the Rockefeller nomination. He said the examination by his committee of issues raised in the hearing cannot be rushed.

Considered Libelous  
Mr. Goldberg testified yesterday that he considers the book libelous even under strict Supreme Court guidelines that no public figure can sue for libel unless he can also prove malice.

Mr. Goldberg refused to accept Mr. Rockefeller's apology for his

## U.S. Coal Strikers Study Pact Termed 'Final' by Industry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Officials of the striking United Mine Workers debated a tentative contract settlement today as a coal industry spokesman said that its proposals are not subject to renegotiation.

The union's 38-member bargaining council resumed its discussion of the document after an 8 1/2-hour session last night and early today that failed to produce a vote.

The council of executive board members and regional officers must approve the proposed contract before it is presented to the union's 120,000 members, who on Tuesday struck mines producing 70 per cent of the nation's coal.

U.M.W. officials said that they remain hopeful that if the bargaining council approves the pact, the nationwide coal strike can be ended by Thanksgiving, Nov. 28. The ratification process takes 10 days.

Arguing and Arguing  
But the council session was described by one union aide as "arguing and more arguing. They're arguing about every line."

Guy Farmer, chief coal industry negotiator, said that the industry would not return to the bargaining table if either the bargaining council or the full U.M.W. membership rejected the proposed contract.

Mr. Farmer said the tentative agreement that emerged earlier this week after nine weeks of the bargaining table is "a final offer. We are not open to renegotiate the agreement."

Interviewed on television, Mr. Farmer called the pact "the best single contract that any union ever negotiated at any time."

U.M.W. president Arnold Miller, who was interviewed on the same program, conceded that trying to sell the contract to his bargaining council had produced considerable argument. But he predicted that if the measure wins the council's approval it will be ratified by the rank and file.

In its session last night, the bargaining council concluded its discussion of economic sections of the proposed contract, a U.M.W. aide said. Basically, the contract would provide for a total 15-per cent wage increase over the three-year contract period, with additional cost-of-living increases.

Most of the controversy has focused on so-called noneconomic parts of the contract, the aide said. The contract would provide for increasing pensions of retired miners from the current \$150 a month to \$250 a month at the end of the contract period, sick

leave for the first time, a new sickness and health protection plan, longer vacations and more holidays.

In the coal fields there has been some criticism of the contract's lack of a provision guaranteeing miners the right to strike over local issues. In West Virginia, organizers of a petition drive supporting a right-to-strike clause claim that they have more than 3,000 signatures.

## U.S. Tells States To Drop Fight On Offshore Oil

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT)—The Ford administration indicated today that it was going ahead with its plans for sharply increased offshore oil drilling no matter how they felt about it.

Some governors and other top officials from Maine to Alaska, invited here by the President to seek their cooperation in shaping the new drilling plans, came away from two days of meetings with the feeling that the decisions already had been made.

"We were invited down here to have input," said Maine's Gov. elect James Longley as he left a briefing session at the Interior Department's auditorium, "but instead we were told."

Administration officials said that while they had drawn up tentative plans to lease offshore land to private oil companies, they still were seeking the counsel of the states affected.

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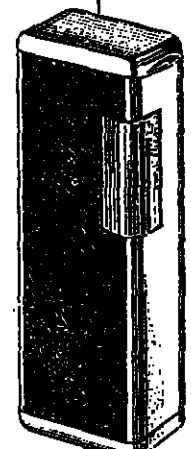
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18 Die in Kenya Bus  
NAIROBI, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Eighteen persons were killed and 39 injured when a bus plunged off a bridge into the Nyanasari River near Kisumu, on Lake Victoria.



The pilots return

The management and staff of Air-India are happy to announce the end of the pilots' industrial action that has affected our services recently.

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Tremors Rock Greece  
ATHENS, Nov. 15 (AP)—Sharp earth tremors traveled through western and central Greece yesterday, creating panic in towns and villages. Police had no reports of injuries or serious damage.



## Obituaries

## Film Star Johnny Mack Brown, 70

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Nov. 15 (UPI)—Johnny Mack Brown, 70, a star in Western films and an All-American football player at the University of Alabama in the 1930s, died at a hospital here yesterday. He had been suffering from a kidney problem for four months.

Mr. Brown had an outstanding career as a halfback for the Crimson Tide. As a senior, in the 1936 Rose Bowl game, he caught touchdowns passes of 61 and 30 yards and Alabama defeated the University of Washington, 20-19.

The following year, Mr. Brown was an assistant coach and returned to the Rose Bowl with the Alabama football team. He contacted actor George Fawcett, who suggested he try motion pictures.

Mr. Brown started his film career with a leading role in the 1928 drawing-room comedy, "Our Dancing Daughters."

But his handsome, rugged appearance led him to Western films. He had starring roles in productions with Greta Garbo, Jackie Coogan, Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Mae West and others. He co-starred with Mary Pickford in "Coquette," in which she won an Academy Award.

He made a Western epic, "Billy the Kid," and later did a series of Westerns, including "Range Justice," "Western Renegades," and "West of El Dorado."

Mr. Brown married his college sweetheart, Constance Foster, and they had four children.

In 1951, after some guest appearances on the "Perry Mason" and "Wells Fargo" television shows, Mr. Brown became a host at a Beverly Hills restaurant.

## Omar al-Sakkaf

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Omar al-Sakkaf, 50, the Saudi minister of state for foreign af-



Johnny Mack Brown



Omar al-Sakkaf

fairs and a close adviser to King Faisal died last night in his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel suite.

The Saudi ambassador to the United Nations, Jamil Baroudy, said Mr. Sakka died of a cerebral thrombosis. Mr. Sakka had attended the UN debate on Palestine here.

A U.S. Air Force plane flew Mr. Sakka's body to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Sakka was a graduate of the American University of Beirut and studied political science at Harvard University. Born in Medina, he had served as ambassador to Ethiopia and permanent under secretary in the Saudi Foreign Ministry before becoming minister of state in 1968. King Faisal holds the post of foreign minister.

Alexander S. Panyushkin, NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Alexander S. Panyushkin, 69, a former Soviet ambassador to the United States and a Kremlin intelligence specialist, died yesterday in Moscow after a long illness, according to Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper.

Mr. Panyushkin was identified by several Soviet security officers who detected to the West in the late 1950s and early 1960s as the chief of the party's second section on state security—the section entrusted with foreign intelligence. Mr. Panyushkin served in Washington as ambassador from 1947 to 1952, during the cold war and McCarthy era.

Sergei Urusevsky, MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Russian movie cameraman Sergei Urusevsky, 65, who won international acclaim for his work on "The Cranes Are Flying," has died here, Tass said.

Dr. Jerome P. Webster, NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—Dr. Jerome Pierce Webster, 86,

## Safety Buttons Are Unsafe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission disclosed today that it is recalling 30,000 of its own lapel buttons promoting toy safety.

The commission said the buttons have sharp edges which can slash, pinch and swallow by small children.

The yellow buttons picture a toy brown bear, with black lettering that urges, "Think Toy Safety."

An internationally known plastic surgeon and professor emeritus of clinical surgery at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, died yesterday in a hospital after a brief illness.

## James Phelan

HONOLULU, Nov. 15 (UPI)—James Phelan, 81, who was the head football coach at the University of Washington from 1930 to 1941 and a player at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne from 1915 through 1917, died at Queen's Medical Center yesterday.

## F. M. (Jack) Flynn

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Francis M. (Jack) Flynn, 71, for 37 years president, publisher and then the chairman of the board of the New York News, died in New York Hospital early today after a short illness.

## Brezhnev Flu Reported

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP)—Western sources in Moscow said today that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev is suffering from influenza.

## Hawaiians Still Resent Japan's Money Invasion

HONOLULU, Nov. 15 (AP)—The pace of Japanese investments in Hawaii is easing, but the controversy and the ill-feeling over the economic invasion remain.

About 20 major ventures by Japanese firms were recorded here in 1973, but less than a half-dozen have been reported so far this year.

One of those was the highly publicized sale of three more resort hotels to Japanese financier Kendo Osono. These sales alone have caused more criticism than all of the previous Japanese forays into the Hawaiian business world.

"What the Japanese couldn't do with bombs in World War II, they are doing now with money," said a local tour-company employee, expressing a view held by many residents.

Japanese investments total about \$450 million and account for more than half the foreign investments in the state.

Japan's inflation and a deficit in the balance of payments are seen as the reasons for the tapering off of investments. But these problems did not stop Mr. Osono from buying the Sheraton-Waikiki, Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton-Maua hotels from Sheraton-TTT Corp. for a reported \$105 million.

The acquisition gave Mr. Osono control of 4,500 hotel rooms in Hawaii, and almost a fourth of those in Waikiki. It also established him as the top foreign property-owner in the resort.

Mr. Osono earlier bought two other Waikiki hotels, also from Sheraton. Sheraton will continue to operate the hotels under a long-term contract with Mr. Osono.

The Japanese financier owns 30 hotels in his own country, all outside Tokyo. He also is the

## Even After Investment Pace Slackens

seventh-largest stockholder and one of the managing directors of Tokyo's prestigious Imperial Hotel. Mr. Osono owns the Kokusai Kogyo Co., parent firm of 43 companies under his control. He is a close associate of Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Even visitors from the main-

land have expressed resentment over the increasing Japanese presence in Hawaii. A survey by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau showed that tourists from the mainland complain of too much Japanese investment, too many Japanese tourists and too much catering to them.

Most hotels and many restaurants and shops have signs in Japanese. The Japanese have done little to dispel antagonism.

Considerable local resentment surfaced when Daadachi Inc. purchased the Makaha Inn Country Club and initially the impression that the two courses would no longer be open to the public.

Following a local outcry, five golf courses under Japanese control, including the K Country Club, which overlooks Pearl Harbor, are open to the public.

Tokai Land Corp. aroused controversy earlier this year when it began selling apartments. A Waikiki condominium only Japan. The U.S. attorney's office here ruled that the sales, not violate federal fair housing laws.

Those who back foreign capital in the Hawaiian economy point out that there were few objections when Jardine Matheson and Co., based in Hong Kong, acquired Theo H. Davies and one of Hawaii's "big five" companies, or when an Australian company bought the Kahala Inn Hotel.

There also was little protest when the 30-story Pacific Tel Center in Honolulu, the state's tallest office building, was sold to British interests.

But some Hawaiians say the Japanese immigrants have been insensitive to the native culture. They feel that additional Japanese penetration of Hawaii will further erode the culture.

## Japanese-Americans

The state's resident Japanese-Americans, who make up about 30 percent of the population, are taking the controversy in stride. They are not concerned so much with the investments as with the reputation of Hawaii.

State Sen. D.G. Anderson, one of the most vocal critics of foreign investment in Hawaii, "the most important economic issue since statehood." He says plans to seek controls on foreign investment during the next legislative session.

"As much as I believe in 'aloha spirit,' I believe even more strongly that residents of this state should retain control over their own economy and not allow it to be dominated by a class system which inhibits the free enterprise system," Sen. Anderson said.

In a parliamentary inquiry into the Guillemin scandal, intelligence and counterintelligence agencies came under heavy fire for allowing the spy to remain in the chancellery side 11 months after he first fell under suspicion.

The over-hasty detention of Mr. Boehm was part of a "Guillemin hysteria" that has gripped Bonn since Mr. Brandt's resignation. The Munich newspaper Suddeutsche Zeitung commented.

DGB sources privately admitted that previous spy cases involving union officials had made them jittery.

Last Aug. 30, Hans Faistender an executive member of a DGB-affiliated union, was arrested on spy charges in Stuttgart.

Two years back, DGB executive secretary Wilhelm Gronau was caught red-handed while meeting an East German contact man in Berlin.

Dismissal Stands. Mr. Vetter meanwhile announced he would not allow Mr. Boehm to work for the federation again, "whether or not he spied."

In a newspaper interview, he said the DGB's suspicions were aroused because Mr. Boehm had constantly exceeded his competencies.

He had frequently visited East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, without informing the union leadership, despite the fact that he had no business making international contacts for the DGB.

Mr. Vetter said the DGB informed the national counterintelligence agency of its suspicions in April.

The agency kept Mr. Boehm under observation and reported that "it was becoming more certain all the time that Boehm must be seen as a typical East German agent," Mr. Vetter said, without giving further details.

Some newspapers speculated that it was Mr. Vetter, who, by threatening to fire Mr. Boehm, put pressure on the authorities to move swiftly.

Like Guillemin, Mr. Boehm was born in what is now East Germany and appeared in the West in the same year, 1955, claiming to be a political refugee.

In East Germany, meanwhile, the official Communist party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, said Mr. Boehm was a spy all right, but not a Communist one. It claimed that, before leaving East Germany, he had spied for the West German intelligence service.

## British at Odds on Publication Of Memoirs of Late Minister

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI)—All through his six years in Labor cabinets here, the late Richard Crossman kept a detailed record of what was going on.

A skilled journalist and professional historian, Mr. Crossman wanted his diaries to lay bare the inner workings of government and what he once called "the noble lie at the heart of British politics."

Those who have seen Mr. Crossman's text say it is packed with revelations, the most intimate account of how decisions are reached since the diaries of Samuel Pepys.

Six months after Mr. Crossman's death, his diaries are still unpublished. They have become the center of a struggle over the public's right to know.

Custom here dictates that officials' memoirs are submitted for approval to the Cabinet Office. This is a small and elite band of civil servants who serve as the cabinet's secretariat from one administration to the next.

Since June, Mr. Crossman's literary executors have been trying to get permission to publish from Sir John Hunt, the cabinet secretary, but, so far, he has refused.

"Intransigent Veto." This week Anthony Howard, successor to Mr. Crossman as editor of the weekly New Statesman, charged that Sir John had imposed "a totally intransigent veto." The failure to approve him amounted to a "cynical betrayal" of the Labor party's pledge of open government, Mr. Howard contended.

Today Prime Minister Harold Wilson answered the complaint. Mr. Crossman's diaries have not been cleared, he told the Commons, because it gives "detailed accounts" of cabinet meetings and "of advice given in confidence by individual civil servants and others in the belief that their confidence would be protected."

Sir John, said Mr. Wilson, "is ready to consider a text without limit to the offending paragraphs, and Mr. Wilson has approved his approach."

Mr. Wilson's aides say he has not and will not read the diaries in advance because of his obvious stake in their contents. Instead, the Prime Minister said, he has delegated the review task to Sir John, who is "in a unique position to assess these matters with impartiality."

Continuing Dispute. Mr. Wilson's explanation is not likely to end the dispute. How specific Sir John's objections are still unclear. Also unclear is whether a civil servant can judge impartially material that might embarrass other civil servants.

In an editorial this morning, signed on May 6, after senior chancellery aide Guenter Guillemin was unmasked as an East German spy, a new espionage sensation got newspaper headlines this week.

Six months after Mr. Brandt resigned on May 6, after senior chancellery aide Guenter Guillemin was unmasked as an East German spy, a new espionage sensation got newspaper headlines this week.

DGB chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter proudly told a TV interviewer the alleged spy was detained after the national counterintelligence service was tipped off by the union federation itself.

The "super spy" story collapsed when Mr. Boehm and his wife were released last Tuesday after being questioned for several hours by the federal state attorney's office in Karlsruhe.

A federal court judge refused to grant a search warrant for placing the couple under a five-day pretrial detention, saying there was insufficient evidence.

Back in his bungalow near Bonn, Mr. Boehm denied that he was a spy.

He announced that he still regarded himself as a DGB employee despite having been dismissed the day he was detained, and said he would prosecute newspapers that he said had "destroyed my reputation and my wife's with dirt, lies and falsehoods."

But the federal state attorney's office said he remained under suspicion and that investigations against him would continue.

Whether or not Mr. Boehm was a spy.

President Park Frees Five Jailed Americans

SEOUL, Nov. 15 (AP)—South Korean President Chung Hee Park today pardoned five Americans serving prison terms under Korean law as a goodwill gesture in connection with President Ford's visit here next week.

A government announcement said the five, including four soldiers and a civilian, came out of Suwon Penitentiary near Seoul at 11 a.m. A U.S. military spokesman here said the four servicemen would be turned over to their units for unspecified further service.

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## The War of the Kurds and Iraq

### Baghdad's Drive Reported Blunted With Iran's Arms

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 15 (UPI)—In a major escalation of its involvement in the Kurdish war in northeastern Iraq, Iran has begun shipping wire-guided anti-tank missiles to the Kurds, who have used them to blunt Iraq's biggest armored offensive of the eight-month-old war, according to highly reliable sources.

The three divisions of the Iraqi Army trying to smash into central Kurdistan continue to have a great advantage over the Kurds in armament. Arms are being supplied to the Kurds by the Soviet Union on a large scale.

But the Iranian decision to send sophisticated defensive weapons and 122-mm artillery pieces to Gen. Mustafa Barzani's irregular forces now is seen by the Kurds as a strategic breakthrough, sources here say.

The Iraqis drove the Kurds from the peaks of Zowak and the area around Rawanduz in a determined offensive in September and October. They appeared to be building up an armored thrust toward the Iranian border that would cut the main supply route into Kurdistan from Iraq.

After repeated requests, Iran has been supplying light arms, some anti-aircraft weapons and other logistical help but had turned down Gen. Barzani's repeated requests for heavier weapons.

The arrival of the advanced anti-tank missiles last month appears to signal a new Iranian commitment to the Kurds, according to sources with access to reports from Baghdad and Kurdistan. Using the wire-guided devices and the artillery effectively, the Kurds appear to have halted the push toward Choman.



Gen. Mustafa Barzani

war in the mountainous region along the Iran-Iraq border. More than 100,000 Kurdish refugees have poured into Iran, which is spending \$100 million in setting up camps for them. The war began in March, when Gen. Barzani, who has fought for Kurdish freedom

from outside rule since 1944, rejected Baghdad's offer of limited autonomy for the two million non-Arab Kurds who live in Iraq.

Kurdish partisans say the Iraqis have thrown 80,000 troops, 500 tanks and hundreds of jet fighters into battle against perhaps 20,000 lightly armed Kurdish rebels along the Raywanduz Plain and around Mount Zowak, which commands the entrance to the Choman Valley, where Gen. Barzani's administrative headquarters is located.

The sources declined to identify the type of missile involved. Iran is known to possess the French-manufactured SS-11 and SS-12 battlefield missiles, which have a range of two miles, and the American tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided TOW missile, which has about the same range.

Before Winter The Iraqi strategy had been to capture the central region of Kurdistan before the winter rains and snow set in, which would cut their air and armor advantage in the mountains.

Time has run out on this strategy. The Iraqis have ordered 150,000 winter uniforms, which are being airlifted from India in evident preparation for a risky winter campaign against the Kurdish rebels on their own ground.

Gen. Barzani's strategy is to bleed and embarrass the Iraqis badly enough to provide the overture of the minority Ba'ath-party government in Baghdad and then negotiate with a new government.

Kurdish and Iraqi sources agree that there appears to be no chance of negotiations between Gen. Barzani and Iraq's two-president and political leader, Saddam Hussein, who has made the defeat of the Kurds his personal goal.

## U.S. Rebuked On Navy Base By New Delhi

Assails Buildup Plan For Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15 (UPI)—India rebuked the United States yesterday for seeking to establish a naval base in the Indian Ocean on the British-held island of Diego Garcia.

Y. B. Chavan, the Foreign Minister, said that the planned expansion of the base "will only aggravate great-power rivalry and tension." He added: "Those who flout the consensus of the Indian Ocean littoral states and the majority of nonaligned nations are not adding to their credibility in regard to their interest in arms control measures."

Mr. Chavan made his comments at the start of a four-day conference on the Indian Ocean organized by two international left-wing groups: The World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. The conference, attended by representatives of 30 nations, is largely a propaganda effort and is expected to deal at length with Diego Garcia.

Although Mr. Chavan did not mention the United States in his remarks, it was evident that the thrust of his criticism fell upon the decision by the U.S. Defense Department to expand the naval station, about 1,000 miles south of the tip of India. The new base will represent the first permanent U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean.

Currently, the United States operates a small naval communications station on the British-owned archipelago. The major expansion of the base was planned in view of the expected increase of Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean once the Suez Canal is reopened. U.S. officials are known to be eager to establish a counterbalancing naval force in the area, which controls the sea lanes to the Middle East.

In the face of Washington's decision to undertake a \$30-million expansion of the base—the contingent of 200 naval personnel will be expanded to nearly 600—India insists that the Indian Ocean remain "a zone of peace" free from foreign interference.

## WHO Declares Venereal Disease A Wide Epidemic

GENEVA, Nov. 15 (AP)—The World Health Organization warned this week that venereal disease is spreading at an increasing rate and that public health methods so far have failed to deal with what it called a "worldwide epidemic."

The situation has reached a point where "only the common cold is more common," an American expert told newsmen. Gonorrhea is "out of control in several countries," according to the organization. It said that only 800,000 of an estimated 2.5 million cases in the United States have been officially reported.

Young people are the hardest hit, with incidence rates up to five times the previous national averages. In Sweden, more than a third of all gonorrhea cases occur among the under-20 group. In Denmark and France, it is more than one-fifth.

In many countries, the annual incidence affects 1 to 5 per cent of those aged between 15 and 30 and may go as high as 5 to 10 per cent," the WHO said after a meeting of experts from 25 countries.

## F-4 Crash in Thailand

BANGKOK, Nov. 15 (AP)—A U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter-bomber crashed near a practice bombing range in Thailand and a crewman was killed.

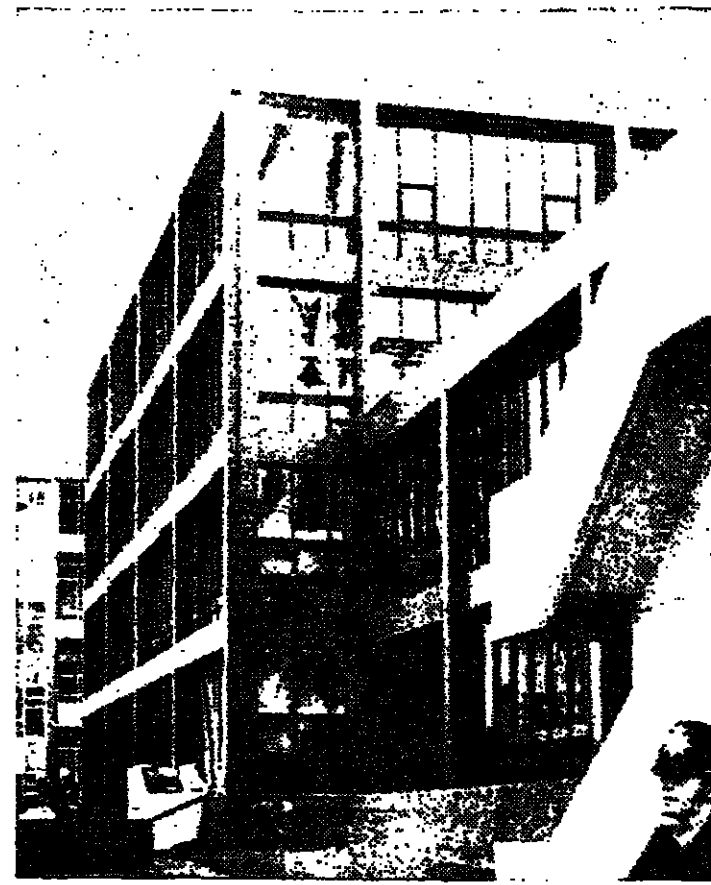


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LOOKING FOR CLUES — Forensic experts at work in Coventry near telephone exchange where blast took place.

## Belgrade Frees 2 Britons Jailed On Spy Charges

BELGRADE, Nov. 15 (AP)—Two Britons who said they were plane-spotting but were sentenced to prison for spying last October were released today. Robert Curtis and Paul Mason, arrested near a Yugoslav airport and sentenced by a military court, were reported on their way home.

Sources said the two men were flown out on a regular commercial flight to London but Yugoslav authorities remained secretive, refusing to confirm that they had left.

Observers here believe the Yugoslav government's decision to release the men is connected with the scheduled official visit to Britain later this month of Miles Mink, Yugoslav Foreign Minister.

When the Britons were sentenced, Yugoslav authorities charged that the two had spied on airports from which military assistance was flown to Egypt during the October war.

## It's a White Buffalo

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 15 (AP)—An isolated but powerful storm buried this city in a foot of snow today and left up to 20 inches of snow in outlying sections.

## Coventry Bomber Called IRA Man

COVENTRY, England, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—A man who blew himself up planting a bomb at a telephone exchange here last night was identified today as a Northern Irishman with republican rebel sympathies.

Police identified the man as GAMES McDONNELL, 28, a native of Belfast who had spent the last few years in the English Midlands. In Dublin, a statement from the Irish Republican Army said he was a member.

A man caught running away from the scene was charged with causing an explosion. Police said he was Raymond McLaughlin. He was grabbed by a crowd which ran out of nearby taverns after the blast.

## Mozambique Police Release Prostitutes

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Nov. 15 (UPI)—The police yesterday released dozens of women arrested a week ago in a swoop on the prostitution area and said they would be "re-educated."

An official government statement later said: "All, including prostitutes, are needed in the reconstruction of the new society." Police arrested about 300 persons in a midnight raid Nov. 7.

## Solzhenitsyn Joins 6 Authors In a New Dissident Anthology

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has joined a half-dozen dissident intellectuals within the Soviet Union in plans to publish an anthology of critical essays on aspects of Russian life, a prominent dissident here disclosed yesterday.

Igor Shafarevich, a mathematics lecturer at Moscow University, with ties to both Mr. Solzhenitsyn and dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, said that the anthology, "Out From Under the Boulders," would come out first in a Russian-language edition in Paris, hopefully by the end of this month.

The collection of unpublished essays was conceived by Mr. Solzhenitsyn nearly three years ago, but was delayed by his arrest and expulsion last February. Mr. Shafarevich told a group of Western newsmen at his apartment.

Mr. Shafarevich said that the anthology would examine "the problems of social and spiritual life in our country" and described the book as an attempt to show that dissidents could work for change within the Soviet system.

However, its publication is quite likely to incur the wrath of Soviet authorities, with unknown consequences for the six authors who have chosen to identify themselves in print with Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The essays themselves probe such sensitive subjects as nationalism, the position of the church and the life of the rural population.

The collection, which will be translated later into English, French, German and Italian, includes 11 essays, with two apiece by Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Shafarevich.

A contributor, Mikhail Agursky, a Jewish cyberneticist and activist, likened the work to "Yehudi Millestones," a collection similar in scope put out in pre-revolutionary Russia by the Cadet nationalist writers in 1908.

The other contributors to the new work are Yevgeny Barabanov, an art historian, and Vadim Borisov, a historian, and two writers who are anonymous.

Mr. Barabanov and Mr. Borisov are now unemployed because of dissident activities and, like Mr. Agursky, were friends of Mr. Solzhenitsyn before his expulsion.

One essay by Mr. Solzhenitsyn is entitled "On the Return of Breath and Consciousness." The other is called "Obrazhovan-shchina" in Russian, a term coined by the author to disparage those who are superficially educated but do not think. Mr. Sha-

farevich has written an essay on "Does Russia Have a Future?"

In a written statement about the book, Mr. Shafarevich contended that the present official Marxist ideology could "capture the spirit of a people" for a while but would eventually lead to "national and perhaps universal catastrophe."

"Our country now is not in a condition to move anyone anywhere," he said, and complained that the "ideological monopoly" of Marxism prevented most people "from thinking about the root questions of life."

## Americans Leave Riot-Torn Angola

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 15 (UPI)—More than 100 American women and children were flown to safety in South Africa this weekend and that a new Katanga-type secession could follow.

In Johannesburg, the newspaper the Star said: "Luanda is like a racial and political bomb ready to explode in bloodshed at any time. The Star predicted renewed violence in Luanda this weekend and that a new Katanga-type secession could follow."

The three rival black liberation movements, which set up offices in Luanda last week, have stepped up their political activities and are smuggling weapons into the capital, military sources said. At least 50 persons have been killed and more than 100 injured in recent rioting.

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*Gold Medal*  
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## Great Wealth and Public Office

One of the threads running through the hearings and the commentary on the nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be vice-president is the proposition that the joining of national political power with the economic power of the Rockefeller family would be bad for the country. This proposition has been spelled out both abstractly and precisely. In its abstract form, and stripped of unnecessary rhetoric, it becomes an argument that the very rich should not be allowed to hold high political office because they bring with them a distorted view of American life. More precisely, the question becomes, as Sen. Cannon has put it, whether Mr. Rockefeller realizes the inherent risks of "the wedding of great economic and political power." In either form, it seems to us, there is a mischievous line of inquiry to the extent that it directs attention away from the real questions and diverts it toward a classical Marxist analysis of American politics in which, by definition, the holders of great wealth are, however enlightened individually, unavoidably corrupt agents of their class.

It is true, no doubt, that in some cases the holders of great wealth may not be fit to hold high public office. Their view of America may be so distorted and so narrow-minded as to make them blind to the issues the nonwealthy in the country face. Similarly, some of the poor in the country may be unfit for high public office because their economic status has distorted their vision in a different but equally disqualifying way. And the same can be said of any general class of persons—males, females, white, black, rich, poor, bankers, lawyers, soldiers and so on. There were those who felt Gen. Eisenhower should not have been president because he possessed a "military mind," and those who distrusted Woodrow Wilson because he was a Texan. The point is simply that it is the character and qualifications of the individual that matter most and these are not criteria that can fairly be applied on the basis of race or sex or social and economic background, or professional experience, or regional origin.

Fortunately, Mr. Rockefeller chose to deal directly with the issue of his wealth in his opening statement before the Senate Rules Committee on Wednesday. It now seems very clear to us that he understands the risks of which Sen. Cannon spoke and the arguments made on this issue, both precisely and abstractly, and he may understand them far better than most of his critics or questioners.

The real questions about wealth and economic power as they relate to the vice-presidency (and the presidency) which Congress

should be attempting to answer were spoken by Mr. Rockefeller himself: "Am I the kind of man who would use his wealth improperly in public office? Or, more generally and more importantly, would my family background somehow limit and blind me, so that I would not be able to see and serve the general good of all Americans?"

The answers to those questions, we believe, can only be found in Mr. Rockefeller's record. And despite all the insinuations and all the details that have been dredged up in the last three months, there is not yet one substantial bit of evidence that suggests he has used his wealth improperly or that he has been unable to see the problems of the average American. Indeed, all the evidence surfaced so far points in just the other direction. What was the purpose of the loans and gifts he made to various public officials in New York State? His testimony is that his purpose was to make it possible for the state to have the services of men it might not otherwise have been able to attract, and nothing has been produced to contradict his version. That may not be a desirable way to run a state government—and in our view it is not—but it is neither unique in American history nor on its face an improper use of wealth. It may be worth recalling that in World War II it was patriotic for others to supplement the salaries of some of those who worked for the federal government for a dollar a year.

As to Mr. Rockefeller's second question, which has to do with the proposition that the rich should not be in high political office, there is no doubt from his record as governor of New York and as a national political candidate that he is sensitive to the needs of ordinary citizens. Few governors have been as quick to respond in a constructive and creative way to public needs as he was in his 15 years in Albany.

We do not know in what direction the Senate Rules Committee intends to proceed with all the witnesses it still plans to hear. Nor do we know what surprises the House Judiciary Committee has in store. But we do know that the continuing rounds of questions about the details of various gifts and loans and about the obviously misguided decision to publish a book on Arthur Goldberg have produced little new and nothing that, in our view, is disqualifying. We also know that the country has been without a vice-president for three months now. At some point in this protracted inquiry—and that point is fast approaching—it will become appropriate to ask whether some part of the purpose of the exercise now going on is not to cripple Mr. Rockefeller as a future political candidate rather than to investigate his qualifications to be vice-president.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Cuba and the U.S.

Clearly Washington, if it had wished, could have opened the way to readmitting Cuba to the OAS by casting a vote in favor instead of abstaining. Many Latin Americans find it hard to understand that an American president can visit Peking or seek a consensus with Moscow, yet normalization with Cuba seems impossible. And indeed there does seem to be a common benefit deriving from breaking the Caribbean ice. Cuba could be a receptive market for the United States; there are plenty of people interested in Cuban sugar. Castro is showing signs of wanting to diversify his industries, and the United States would be the best partner in modernizing Cuban sugar production.

The American abstention at Quito was probably well-intentioned, but in the long run it could harm Washington. The vote will not convince American opponents, and the others will be increasingly encouraged to pursue an independent policy.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### World Food Conference

Efforts to banish hunger throughout the world at the unique UN World Conference on Food in Rome are being sabotaged by a depressingly large number of the 130 countries present, who seem more interested in turning it into an old-style "anti-colonialist" revivalist meeting. Their argument is the familiar all-purpose one that anything that goes wrong in a developing country, after however many decades of independence and however many billions of dollars of aid, is due to "colonialist exploitation" in the past. Rome is meant to help. Yet rarely have

so many axes been ground, not to remove obstacles, but to attack those few countries able and willing to help, and especially America. . . . All accuse America of wanting to make profits out of food. But in this case all it needs to do is to produce, corner the market (as others do in oil) and sell at monopoly prices. Instead it calls a conference to increase production elsewhere, reduce consumption and build up crisis stocks.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Rise in Price of Gold

The present extra nervousness of leading currencies and the further rise in the price of gold reflect general fear and uncertainty as much as any particular rational calculations about the prospects for the world economy or for individual national economies. Whenever fear and uncertainty increase there is a marked tendency for currency holders to seek refuge in familiar places—to sell weaker currencies such as the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the French franc and to buy the traditionally stronger currencies like the West German mark as well as gold.

The present spasm is no exception; and the British authorities have once again reason to be thankful that the Arab governments' reluctance to place too high a proportion of their deposits in American hands tells in favor of the pound sterling, which they regard as a friendlier currency. The fact that the United States is a friend of Israel counts strongly in Arab minds; and as a result Britain has enjoyed a larger inflow of short-term deposits of oil surplus money than could have been expected on the strength of a purely economic appraisal.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1899

PARIS—The mischievous story of Russia and Japan being on the verge of war evidently set off by sharp diplomacy in the form of stirring dispatches from Shanghai and elsewhere in London papers has happily met with prompt and emphatic denial from all quarters. The fact is that Russia is probably too powerful for Japan and the Oriental kingdom certainly cannot count on any European friends to help it.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1924

TOKYO—Military instruction in middle schools, higher schools and universities in Japan, along the lines of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in American colleges, will be instituted shortly, according to plans of the War Office. Officers of the regular army on active service will be attached to each school in the country and will serve as advisors and instructors to the students.



## Rockefeller on the Stand

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It's going to be a while before Nelson Rockefeller is confirmed by the Senate as vice-president of the United States, but he'll make it if he keeps his temper, and the long delay will be a little scary with Carl Albert as the designated pinch hitter for President Ford, has some advantages.

The right honorable gentleman on Capitol Hill who are doing the questioning wouldn't like to answer for themselves the questions they are asking Rockefeller, but they have serious work to do. They want to establish the idea that the vice-presidency is not a nothing job, and that nominees for that office must be scrutinized and decontaminated before being certified under the 25th Amendment as safe and respectable potential presidents of the great republic. Especially, they want the nominee to remember who does the certifying around here.

### TV Exposure

It may also be that the senators, who of course are all Bible-reading, God-fearing men, are trying to prove that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Normally most senators are partial to rich folk, but in this case they want to demonstrate that (1) the Congress is the watchdog of the people; (2) the Congress is going to be as skeptical of Rockefeller as it was of Nixon; and (3) the Congress has a few potential presidents of its own, whose qualities can scarcely be appreciated unless they get protracted exposure on free national commercial television.

Rockefeller is a little impatient and even resentful of all this savage questioning on the Hill. He bristles a bit about being asked to explain how his wealth enhanced his political power, and he says he has overcome the handicaps of poverty—as if these were equal hurdles. But on the whole, this televised grilling of Rockefeller is probably the best thing that has happened to him since he met "Beppy."

In his long and useful career in the public service, something has always held Rockefeller back. It was not merely the public feeling that his wealth gave him an unfair advantage over his political opponents, but paradoxically, that, because of his wealth, he seemed determined to prove that he was just one of the boys. He developed a public manner that seemed vaguely out of character. He always sounded too cheery about the latest disaster, too glad to see people he had every right to defect. There was something valuable about his "hiya fella," but it came through as a pose and it hurt him.

### Down to Reality

The confirmation hearings here in Washington stepped him down to reality. He was no longer making the best speeches money could buy, but was alone at 65, fighting not with but against his wealth for the national role that has always eluded him in the past. He resented the leaks and what he regarded as the occasional intrusions of his privacy, but in the process, he was finally able to reveal his character and his wide knowledge of national and world affairs, and in the end, these are the things that will undoubtedly see him through. There are powerful forces ranged against him. He has collected enemies over the years. He has been too progressive for the Re-

publican conservatives, and lately, too conservative for the Democratic leftists, and too unpredictable for a lot of people in the middle—all of whom fear that making him vice-president might put him in the White House in the election of '76.

But despite all the disclosures about his wealth and his fiddling with money to produce a propaganda book about Arthur Goldberg, the main thing that comes through in these hearings so far is that all good and bad things considered, this is a serious and experienced man who can probably fill the vice-presidency as well as anybody else President Ford is likely to nominate.

After all the evidence is in, the main question will still be whether he can do the job, and if Rockefeller is rejected, who will then be nominated in his place? Here the record of President Ford's original decision to nominate Rockefeller is interesting. He eliminated many possible candidates from Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts to Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and got down to his "short-list" of three: Rockefeller, George Bush of Texas, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, former congressman and U.S. Ambassador to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, and now his chief of staff in the White House.

### A Guess

The guess here—and it is a little more than a guess—is that if the Congress rejects Rockefeller between now and Christmas, or postpones the decision until the new Congress in January and refuses to confirm Rockefeller after that, the President would probably turn to Rumsfeld, an attractive young man and undoubtedly a leader in the coming political generation.

But going through the nominating procedure once again under the 25th Amendment with Rumsfeld or somebody else would postpone the organization of the Ford administration for another three

or four months, and the Congress is not likely to trifle with the succession problem for that long. The chances, therefore, are that Rockefeller will be on the middle line to December and be confirmed before the Christmas recess. Meanwhile, the TV hearings, while hard on the lovers of soap operas, will tell us a lot more about Rockefeller, the Senate and House, and the Democratic process. After all, it is only in dramatic struggles like this that the people get to study the politicians who influence their lives.

## Freedom Rebirth in Greek Vote

By Joseph Kraft

ATHENS—Freedom will enjoy a kind of rebirth when Greeks go to the polls on Sunday in their first democratic elections in 10 years. Night after night, in the last stages of the campaign, crowds of 100,000 or more filled the main square of downtown Athens.

Old men sported bouzoukia. Young girls wore their flirty. There was singing and dancing and joking and raucous shouting of slogans against the military junta which ran the country for seven years. The police were as polite as London hooligans of the old school. Even Constantine Caranfilis—the crusty Premier who had not wrongly been likened to Gen. de Gaulle—old a visitor the election was "like a fair."

A hardened Communist, Harilaos Florakis, the head of the Greek party loyal to Moscow, was even more impressed. "No rally of that kind," he said of the huge crowd which attended the Communist meeting here on Wednesday night, "has been held since the liberation in 1944. Every one of those people knew they would be in the doers of the secret police as leftists. They knew that might hurt them, or their children, or even their grandchildren. Still they came. That is significant."

Nevertheless troubles and social turmoil loom ahead. The starting point is inflation. Thanks to the huge worldwide rise in oil and food costs, prices have risen here by more than 30 per cent in the past year.

Wages have only gone up by about 10 per cent. So there are inevitably going to be powerful demands for wage increases as soon as the election euphoria wears off.

The Communists have been slow to seize the occasion. During the election campaign they were on their best behavior to prove that they merited status as a legal party. But they have put together an appealing patriotic argument which features hostility to the United States on the grounds Washington was responsible for the regime of the colonels and the troubles in Cyprus.

The government which comes to power in these conditions will have to play a strong nationalist hand. Mr. Caranfilis tells visitors he expects the United States to help Greece put pressure on Turkey for a solution to the Cyprus question. He restores Archbishop Makarios to power. If the United States does not help, Mr. Caranfilis indicates there will be a rift and difficulty about bases.

By itself the thinning of ties between Athens and Washington would be no catastrophe. But a weak Greece adjoining a weak Italy that abuts on a weak Spain that is cheek-by-jowl to a weak Portugal does give cause for concern. Given political developments all around the Mediterranean, there really is a danger the American presence could be eliminated in a way which would

mean a slide of power towards the Soviet Union and its allied Communist parties.

The way to avoid such a turn is clearly not by fiddling in internal affairs through the black arts of intelligence. The United States can only be hurt by becoming deeply sucked into Mediterranean affairs. But there are two major lines of policy which Washington can manage in ways helpful to stability and freedom in this area.

First there is détente with Russia. An undiscriminating quest for any agreement at all, a "visible running-after" Mr. Brezhnev by the United States only serves to legitimize, and even glorify, the Communist parties of Western Europe.

Then there is the matter of international oil policy. A fearless American policy, an unwillingness to curb American domestic consumption as a first step toward knocking back prices, is ruinous to the European governments. It leaves them unable to meet elementary economic problems and causes them to join the front of weakness, now spreading across the Mediterranean coast from Portugal and Spain, through France and Italy, and on here to Greece.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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A milestone in watchmaking history.

# The electronic Omega Megaquartz 2'400: the first wristwatch to be officially endorsed as a "Marine Chronometer".



63 days of tests have redefined the notion of time.

Translated from "La Suisse Horlogère" of April 4, 1974, official organ of the Swiss Chamber of Watchmaking.

"In view of the extraordinary performances of the Megaquartz 2'400, two of these timepieces were submitted to the Neuchâtel Observatory to pass the very demanding tests of a Marine Chronometer.

They passed the tests with ease and Omega is now in possession of two Marine Chronometer certificates. This is a world premiere in watchmaking.

In fact, to date no wristwatch had received this endorsement, which was reserved until now for larger timepieces.

The results obtained by the two watches were far superior to the Observatory criteria. To quote an example, the variation allowed by the Neuchâtel Observatory for the rate-resumption is  $\pm 1.5$  seconds. The two watches obtained a result of 0.005 and 0.003 of a second respectively."

## A Marine Chronometer: the very image of precision and reliability.

A Marine Chronometer is one of the key instruments used in navigation. Human lives may depend on its function and precision. It must therefore be absolutely trustworthy, and so the tests Marine Chronometers must pass are merciless.

So far a Marine Chronometer was a bulky instrument whose movement could reach 90 cubic inches. Measuring only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cubic inch, the movement of the Megaquartz 2'400 is about 300 times smaller and gives the same dependability; in fact, it goes far beyond the standard demanded.

## The secret of the exceptional precision of the Megaquartz 2'400.

Given that it is also regular, the more rapid the "beat" of a watch, the greater is its precision. In the Megaquartz 2'400, a wafer-thin quartz-crystal resonator vibrates 2,359,296 times a second. This kind of frequency, together with the new resources of micro-electronics, is one of the decisive factors which gives this fascinating watch its unprecedented accuracy.

## Dependability matching precision.

Provided its battery is changed once a year, an electronic watch will work autonomously for many

years. It follows that its accuracy should be maintained over the same length of time. After all, there is little purpose in breaking precision records if slight shocks or weak magnetic influences can disturb the correct timekeeping of a watch. Omega precision and dependability

are one and the same thing. For example, before leaving the factory the movement of an Omega electronic watch has passed more than 1,000 controls. The Megaquartz 2'400 has also been tested to withstand a shock equivalent to 5,000 times the force of gravity.

1. Omega Megaquartz 2'400. High-frequency quartz-resonator watch. Splits each second into 2,359,296 parts. The world's most accurate wristwatch.
2. Omega Time Computer. (In the USA and Canada known as the Omega Digital.) Quartz-resonator watch with digital time display.



**OMEGA**  
the name you can trust in electronics

## Special features.

Important features of the Omega Megaquartz 2'400 include a device for synchronization with an official time signal, and a special magnetic clutch - a time-zone changer - for international traveling.

These features all contribute to the individuality of the Megaquartz 2'400, making it truly exclusive.

## The Megaquartz 2'400: distinguished leader of the Omega electronic range.

The Omega Megaquartz 2'400 Marine Chronometer is unique. It sets new standards for the electronic watch. And it is not alone in the Omega collection. Here may be found watches using the most sophisticated electronic systems: sonic resonators, quartz-crystal resonators and solid state with digital readout.

The choice of systems and styles offered by Omega and the price range of their electronic models is unequalled in the watch industry.

## Omega guarantee and world service.

Omega has a service network that extends to 156 countries. At the same time that it perfected its electronic watches, Omega developed sophisticated service equipment for its dealers. Each electronic Omega is covered by the Omega International Guarantee.





## *Around the European Galleries*

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Ch'ce				Ch'ce				Ch'ce			
—1974—		Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	—1974—		Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	—1974—		Sis.	3 p.m. prev.
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High Low				High Low				High Low			

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stance, it would take you just minutes to check which stocks have current P/E's below 2 or 3 or 4 or 5.)

## GET READY NOW

Today's market, in our judgment, is more deeply undervalued than at any time since 1949. The unweighted Value Line Composite Average of more than 1500 stocks recently was more than 50% below its 1961 starting point.

Once a major market rise does get under way, it is likely to move with considerable speed in its earliest stage. Now, we believe, is the time to *get ready, with deliberation*, so that you won't have to rush in indiscriminately later on. No one really knows

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...and the



## S. Africa May Reduce Gold Sales

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 15 (AP)—South Africa gave notice today it intends withholding some of its weekly gold production from the free bullion market.

A decision could push the price of gold beyond \$200 an ounce in the next week.

Heinrich de Jongh, governor of South Africa Reserve Bank, said in a dinner in Pretoria this morning that if the recent improvement in South Africa's balance of payments is sustained, coming months there will be a compelling need to sell some of its official reserves or to cut output.

Gold market sources said the reserve bank's motive in preparing to hold back gold might be to increase output of Krugers (one-ounce gold coins), to third of the mines' weekly production, which presently stands at around 17 tons.

From Jan. 1, Krugers go on sale in the United States, some forecasters are saying

that if only one in 10 Americans buys one ounce of gold, more than 20 million ounces would be required.

Mr. De Jongh said that U.S. corporations, institutional investors, pension funds and trust funds have diverted only a small percentage of their investments into gold, it would have a considerable influence on demand.

Heinrich observed comments that South Africa is apparently preparing to treat gold as a commodity 70 per cent of the Western world's output—as a commodity similar to oil.

Those who want it will have to pay for it, the reasoning seems to be.

South Africa has pledged previously that it would not withhold gold from the free market on supply and demand grounds.

The record of its gold and foreign reserves proves this. For months South Africa has been selling its total gold production,

plus a little from its reserves, regardless of moves in the bullion market.

But now gold has become a political factor. South Africa is apparently shifting to the view that at the major source of gold in the Western world it can now afford to withhold some of its supply, keep the price up, bolster its reserves and avoid, as a result, some of the recessionary problems that might occur next year as a result of the general downturn in Western economies.

### IMF Sales Possible

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—If the United States and other major monetary nations clear the way next year for International Monetary Fund gold sales in the world's free markets, the agency could become a big supplier.

IMF figures show that the 126-nation agency has gold reserves of its own amounting to about \$28 billion at today's world free market prices. The gold is valued by the IMF at about \$5.5 billion based on the official gold price of \$42.22 an ounce.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested last night in Chicago that a new trust fund be set up, under IMF management, to approve loans at concessional terms to developing nations for their oil imports.

The IMF itself could contribute the profits from gold sales undertaken for this purpose. Mr. Kissinger said, urging the IMF's interim committee on monetary reforms to examine "on an urgent basis" the U.S. proposal for the new IMF trust fund.

## U.S. Car Firms' Slump Dims Economic Outlook

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT)—A worse-than-expected slump in the automobile industry in recent weeks is leading the Ford administration to take a gloomier view of the nation's economic prospects in the coming months.

Because of plunging auto sales and smoldering layoffs in assembly plants, the President's economic advisers are revising their estimates downward for economic activity and upward for unemployment throughout the economy.

"The evidence of recent weeks suggests that the economy is starting to slip and the major factor is the nation's motor-vehicle industry," said Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Greenspan said that the economy had held up well until late September.

"Marked Weakening" "But it appears that sometime in the last four to six weeks there has been a marked weakening," he said, adding that while the weakness is widespread, it is most apparent in the auto industry.

What is happening to the economy, Mr. Greenspan said, "is not materially different from what we expected." But the automobile slump, he continued, is worse than anticipated and therefore the "quality" of the economy as a whole is weaker.

Economic forecasts are still within the general ranges of a month or so ago, but are at the

pesimistic edges of those ranges, Mr. Greenspan indicated.

For example, the government had projected unemployment at 6 1/2 per cent of the work force for early next spring. But Mr. Greenspan said that his guess now was that the rate would be between 6 1/2 and 7 per cent.

### General Slowdown

Another government economist said that the slump in the auto industry would mean another drop of 1 per cent in industrial production. Such a decline would indicate a general slowdown in economic activity.

The automobile industry news from Detroit has been almost uniformly bad recently. The four major auto makers disclosed Wednesday that their sales in the period of Nov. 1 to 10 had dropped by 38 per cent from that period of last year.

Estimates of 1975 car model sales were originally projected at 10 million to 10.5 million, but the most recent estimate is 9 to 9.5 million. New cars are currently selling at an annual rate of 1.5 million.

General Motors Corp. announced Wednesday that it was laying off workers at three of its small-car plants for a week. Yesterday, the company disclosed that it was shutting down its Vega plant in Lordstown, Ohio. The workers laid off in the auto industry comprise 10 per cent of the industry's work force. The auto companies are also cutting back their white-collar work force.

Mr. Greenspan cited several reasons for the sharp drop in



Alan Greenspan

auto sales, including the steep rise in price for the 1975 models.

A related factor, Mr. Greenspan said, was the heavy buying of 1974 models in July and August when the high prices of the 1975 models became known. Finally, he said, inflation and the erosion of consumer purchasing power have "created such uncertainty in the average household that there has been a hesitancy to buy big-ticket items" such as new cars.

Experts in Detroit give additional reasons including the high cost of financing a car at current interest rates. Another is that people are ignoring small cars.

Mr. Greenspan said that the administration was planning no shift in its economic policies as a result of the new assessment, because "we are still well within the range of general views of economic activity that prevailed at the time President Ford was making the key economic decisions that culminated in his speech to Congress on Oct. 8."

## Stocks Drop Sharply Despite Loan-Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—Stocks fell sharply today on continuing unfavorable economic news, although trading was relatively slow.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 10.79 points to 647.61. About twice as many issues declined as gained.

Volume totaled 12.48 million shares compared with 13.54 million shares yesterday.

Analysts said investors were disappointed that the market failed to rally in early trading to respond to a new 1/4-point prime rate cut to 10 1/4 per cent by First National City Bank, and to further signs of an easier money policy by the Federal Reserve System.

They added there was continuing apprehension that the tentative coal contract might not be ratified and that inflation was not abating. The administration reported yesterday a 27.6-per-cent leap in wholesale prices last month on an annual basis.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue on the NYSE, climbing 3/4 to 14 1/8 on turnover of 537,500 shares.

Standard Oil of Indiana has proposed combining with Occidental, Indiana Standard stock slipped 3/8 to 87 3/4.

Coal stocks were lower with union and industry officials apprehensive that rank and file workers might not approve a tentative contract agreement.

Pittston fell 1 to 33 3/4, North American Coal was 26, down 1, Kennecott 37 3/8, down 1 3/8, and Union Pacific 72 5/8, off 7/8.

Stocks in the steel industry, which is highly dependent on coal, were mostly lower. U.S. Steel fell 1/2 to 38, Bethlehem Steel was 26, off 3/8, and Republic Steel 25 1/2, down 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed with a 0.62-point gain to 68.76.

Imperial Oil A was the most active issue, closing with a gain of 1 1/2 to 26 1/4 on volume of 73,700 shares. The second most active, Houston Oil & Minerals,

dropped 1 7/8 to 27 on a 37,200-share turnover.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average fell 0.64 to 61.66.

In Chicago, soybean and soybean-oil futures declined the limit on the Board of Trade and strongly influenced lower prices for other commodity futures.

The fall in soybeans was 20 cents a bushel for the third time this week and in soybean oil 100 points for the fourth time.

Soybean meal lost 5 1/4 cts. Corn and wheat were down 5 to 14 cents a bushel.

The commodities in the soybean complex were under strong selling pressure on the opening. Competing edible oils reportedly were weak and this again influenced selling in soybean oil futures.

Within minutes after the opening, oil touched bottom and soybeans fell back shortly afterward.

## Ind. Standard Eyes Oxy For Merger

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Standard Oil of Indiana said today it has approached Occidental Petroleum Corp. on the possibility of combining the two companies. But Armand Hammer, Oxy chairman, says he is unwilling to consider any such combination.

Indiana Standard management indicated it would propose to its directors that as an initial step toward a combination an exchange offer be made of Indiana Standard's common stock for the common stock of Occidental.

The number of shares of Indiana Standard common stock to be offered for each share of Oxy's common stock would be determined by dividing \$17 by the average market price of Standard's stock for a period prior to the offering date.

Based on the closing market price of Indiana Standard stock on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, 0.198 share of Indiana Standard common stock would be issued for each share of Occidental's common stock. Under this formula, the number of Indiana Standard shares ultimately offered could be greater or less than this amount, depending on future market conditions.

John Swearingen, Indiana Standard chairman, said he hoped the proposal would be received favorably by Occidental's shareholders and management.

However, Occidental said statements by Indiana Standard about a possible merger are "misleading," and chairman Hammer said the proposed offer was "ridiculous."

Mr. Hammer said Occidental has not really held any talks with Indiana Standard but was approached only late yesterday by Mr. Swearingen and an investment banker concerning the possibility of an exchange of stock. Mr. Hammer said he told Mr. Swearingen at the outset that such a proposal would not be in the public interest nor in the interest of Occidental shareholders and further that it would be in violation of anti-trust laws.

## Dollar Drops to Low in Zurich Is Gold Falls on Profit-Taking

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The European foreign exchange market had another chaotic day as the dollar plummeted to a record intraday low (just the Swiss franc before closing).

Gold prices encountered some difficulty and backed off the record highs set yesterday.

A dealer said the foreign exchange market went "absolutely crazy" and that some banks withdrew early to wait for sanity to return.

Just before Swiss banks were closing for the day, the dollar dropped to about 2.6550 Swiss francs, thus penetrating its record end-of-day low of 2.6750 July 6, 1973.

Selling Boosts Rate

However, within about 10 minutes some large selling of Swiss francs pushed the rate up to its day-end level of 2.7150, which is nevertheless down from 2.85 yesterday. A dealer said he had no idea of who was selling francs at the last moment, but there were rumors that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had gone to support the dollar in New York.

In any case, the dollar's decline in the Swiss franc for the week came to 7.75 centimes, or just 2.8 per cent in two weeks. The dollar's decline against the Swiss franc has left most observers mystified. The cause, Swiss resumption of interest payments on nonresident deposits Oct. 21 encouraged an inflow of foreign funds, but most bank-believe that this factor alone

would not have caused such a movement in the foreign-exchange rate.

The most likely explanation offered so far has been that the oil-producing states have been buying Swiss francs in quantity, but this has yet to be confirmed.

Drops Against Mark

Considerable speculation in the deutsche mark was unleashed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement that Germany would not resist further appreciation of the mark, but so far the dollar has declined less against the mark than against the Swiss franc. In today's activity, the dollar dropped to 2.4960 marks from 2.53, bringing its decline for the week to about 2.2 per cent.

Elsewhere, the dollar was mixed. Against the British currency, the dollar was linked to the deutsche mark in the joint European currency float, the dollar declined substantially against those currencies. However, it rose against the French franc to 4.6976 from 4.6790.

Starting managed to make a small gain against the dollar, rising to \$2.3155 from \$2.3125.

In the bullion market, gold declined to \$187.50 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing from \$188 in the morning and the record high of \$188.25 yesterday afternoon. Later, the price was quoted at an average of \$187.25, down \$1.25 from the same time yesterday.

One bullion dealer said that profit-taking was normal following the sharp run-up in price.

## Netherlands Agrees to Freeze but Rejects Reduction U.S.-Dutch Talks Fail on N. Atlantic Air Traffic Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Negotiations between the United States and the Netherlands on reducing airline seating capacity across the North Atlantic have ended in disagreement, a State Department spokesman said today.

There is no indication of a resumption of the negotiations, the spokesman said. The talks were the first of a series of negotiations with European countries in a U.S. effort to avoid subsidies for Pan American World Airways.

The two U.S. carriers and almost all foreign airlines have suffered huge losses in their North Atlantic services this year.

Maintains Status Quo

In Amsterdam, Dutch Transport Minister Tjerk Westerterp said today that although his talks in Washington were inconclusive, "I accomplished what could be

accomplished—maintaining the status quo."

He told newsmen upon his return to Holland that "from the way in which the talks ended I got the impression that the American authorities will not resort to unilateral intervention at short notice. This will give us some time to study the special aspects of the problem."

In Washington and earlier in The Hague, the American negotiators urged restriction of the North Atlantic capacity of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in favor of the U.S. airlines, especially with regard to transit passengers.

Mr. Westerterp said that the Americans ended the talks because the Dutch proposals were "insufficient."

He said the Dutch proposals included readiness by KLM to freeze its capacity for three years and to extend the bilateral negotiations to other European carriers involved in the problem.

He said he "established with

satisfaction" that American aircraft makers are worried about the official U.S. pressure on the Dutch and other Europeans.

"These plants are afraid this could lead to a serious employment problem. If SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System), Swissair and Sabena (Belgium) see their wings clipped as is now being tried with KLM, the American aircraft industry expects a loss of 137,000 man-hours in the next six years, or a loss of \$5.3 billion when expressed in money," he said.

The United States called for a cutoff of more than 50 per cent in KLM's North Atlantic passenger capacity.

It is understood that the Netherlands was prepared to freeze KLM seating capacity at last winter's level but was not prepared to agree to any reduction.

The Netherlands maintained that it is a small country and to a large extent its economy depends on international shipping and air transportation services.

The State Department plans to

hold talks with Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Iceland. There is no immediate indication of the positions that these countries will adopt.

## N.Y. Bank Loans Increase

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—Business loans at New York City banks increased slightly this week, and the money supply rose for the first time in three weeks.

These were the points that came out of the weekly press conference of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday as officials summarized banking data for the week ended Wednesday. Overall, it was an undramatic set of statistics.

Commercial and industrial loans of 12 weekly-reporting banks in New York City increased \$58 million to \$39.48 billion from \$39.42 billion a week earlier.

A year earlier, such loans totaled \$30.74 billion. The \$8-million increase this week, though dwarfed by the \$810-million rise a week earlier, was the sixth expansion in loans here in the past seven weeks.

Over this extended period, business loans have risen \$973 million.

Nationally during the week ended Nov. 6, business loans expanded \$905 million, with more than half of the increase coming

from New York's \$510-million rise.

During the banking week most interest rates declined. The average interest rate on federal funds, which are reserves that banks lend to each other, declined 26/100ths of a percentage point to 9.37 per cent.

This key money-market rate has now dropped for 12 consecutive weeks, declining 2.88 percentage points during this period.

The money supply in the week ended Nov. 6 averaged \$282 billion, up \$2.8 billion from \$279.2 billion, revised, in the preceding week. The increase came after two weeks of substantial reductions in the money supply that had puzzled money-market analysts.

Avis Bid Withdrawn

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (Reuters).—UAL Inc. said today it has withdrawn its offer to purchase International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s 52-per-cent interest in Avis Inc. No reason was given.

## Japan Payments Surplus Widens in Month

TOYO, Nov. 15 (AP)—Japan registered its second consecutive monthly balance-of-payments surplus in October with a net inflow swelling to \$350 million from \$128 million in September. The Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

In October 1973, Japan recorded a \$485-million deficit in its trade balance of payments.

The payments surplus stemmed mainly from a big improvement in the merchandise trade account. A small net inflow of long-term capital also contributed.

Japan's trade surplus swelled to \$280 million last month from \$390 million in September and the record high of \$388.25 yesterday afternoon. Later, the price was quoted at an average of \$187.25, down \$1.25 from the same time yesterday.

One bullion dealer said that profit-taking was normal following the sharp run-up in price.

ports were put at \$4530 billion, a gain of 44 per cent from October, 1973. Steel, chemical fertilizers and ships were prominent in the higher export total.

Japan's trade balance also showed a sharp improvement on a seasonally-adjusted basis, with the October surplus jumping to \$209 million from \$20 million in September. Exports totaled \$5,316 billion up 18 per cent from the preceding month, while October imports were put at \$4,407 billion, up 3.1 per cent from September.

The sharp improvement in Japan's trade balance was attributed to a deepening recession in the domestic economy.

The Finance Ministry noted that lower domestic demand produced a 13.8-per-cent decline in import volume last month (higher prices resulted in the big increase in dollar terms) while a rush by Japanese companies to sell goods abroad recurred in an exceptionally large 32-per-cent jump in export quantity from the level of October, 1973.

Japanese corporations, which have difficulty laying off employees as a result of the peculiar nature of this country's employment system, usually feel obliged to maintain production at a high level as long as possible, exporting more if necessary to sustain such activities.

Japan's balance of payments also benefited from receipts of "petrodollars," although Finance Ministry officials have declined to make any comment on the specifics of these inflows.

It is understood, however, that Saudi Arabia deposited \$500 million with Japanese commercial banks, both in September and in October. The deposits, guaranteed by the Japanese government, mature in five years.

## U.S. Payments Deficit Drops During the Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The U.S. balance-of-payments deficit declined substantially in the third quarter according to two measures released by the Commerce Department today.

The department said the deficit on the official reserve transactions basis dropped to a seasonally-adjusted \$80 million in the September quarter from \$4.53 billion in the second quarter. In 1973, the third quarter shared a surplus of \$1.94 billion on this measurement of the balance of payments.

By a second measurement, called the net liquidity basis, the third-quarter deficit declined to \$4.8 billion from \$6.23 billion in the second quarter. In 1973, the net liquidity balance showed a \$1.66-billion surplus in the third quarter.

The report showed a sharp decline in the outflow of dollars resulting from U.S. bank lending to foreigners. It also showed a continued large inflow of capital from abroad, particularly from oil exporting nations.

The Commerce Department has four ways of measuring the payments balance. Of the four, the basic balance of payments, not yet issued, is considered to be the

most meaningful indication of the payments situation.

The Commerce Department said bank capital outflows declined in the third quarter to \$1.9 billion from \$7.5 billion in the second quarter.

The decline in bank lending, the report said, stemmed from tightness in U.S. credit markets and a "reversal of lending policies by U.S. banks following some bank failures."

The department said the inflow of funds from the major oil exporting countries amounted to roughly \$4.5 billion in the third quarter, up nearly \$2 billion from the second quarter.

Net inflows of funds from other nations dropped sharply, however, and as a result liquid liability to private foreigners and official agencies abroad rose by \$5.5 billion in the third quarter, compared with a rise of \$7.7 billion in the second quarter.

One negative factor seen in the balance of payments situation was the larger U.S. merchandise trade deficit. The third-quarter trade deficit was a seasonally-adjusted \$2.56 billion, up from \$1.63 billion in the second quarter and a sharp contrast from the \$578-million surplus in the third quarter of 1973.

## Revised Data on GNP in U.S. Show Dip Less Than Thought

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The economy slumped slightly less in the third quarter than earlier reported, but inflation was worse than originally estimated, the Commerce Department said today.

The gross national product, stripped of the effects of price rises, declined at a 2.1-per-cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate in the September quarter, from the 2.9-per-cent rate estimated last month.

The third-quarter decline—the first in a row—was steeper than a 1.6-per-cent second-quarter up but below the 7-per-cent jump of the first quarter of the year.

The inflation rate—as measured by the adjustment in the output of goods and services for price increases—was at an 11.8-per-cent annual rate, worse than a 11.5-per-cent rate estimated the quarter a month ago and the 9.4-per-cent rate reported in the second quarter.

In revising its figures, the Commerce Department reported that GNP rose \$1.6 billion to adjusted annual rate of \$1,415 billion in the third quarter. The increase was originally estimated at \$7.8 billion.

The third-quarter increase followed a downward-revised gain of \$4.6 billion in the second quarter. The department also revised downward its estimate for total corporate profits in the first and second quarters to reflect the effect of a switch to the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of inventory accounting by an increasing number of U.S. businesses.

The department estimated that second-quarter profits were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$130 billion and the first-quarter at \$128.4 billion. It had previously estimated pre-tax corporate profits for the second quarter at \$143.5 billion and for the first quarter at \$126.7 billion.

The reduction in inventory profits resulting from the switch to LIFO was estimated to be about \$5.3 billion in the first quarter, \$4.5 billion in the second, and \$6.8 billion in the third.

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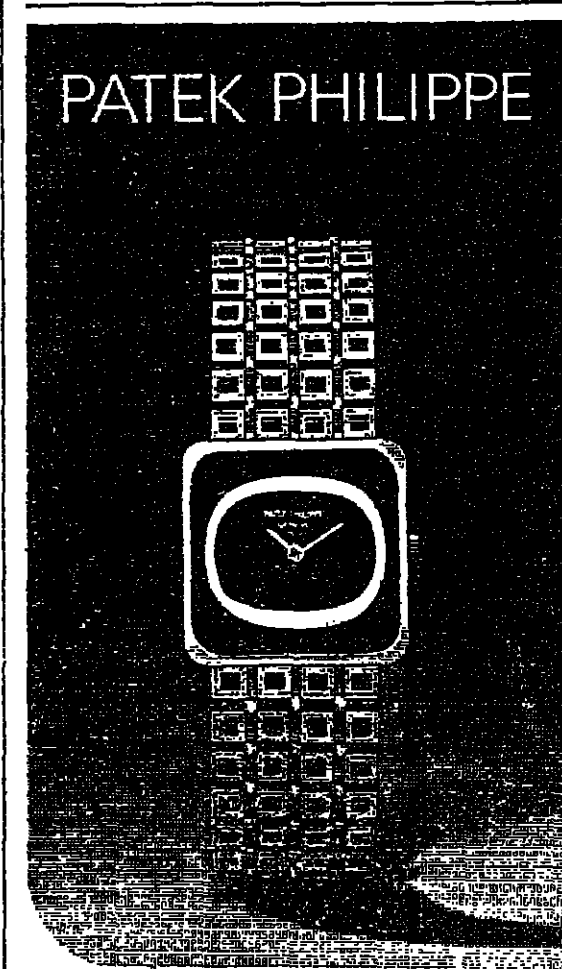
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Nov. 15, 1974

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Nov. 15, 1874

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### Friday's

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## Belgian Jobless Up

[illegible]

# Index

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### American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

1974- High, Low.		Stocks and Div in \$		Stk. P/E 100s.		High Low		Cm. prev. Quot. close.		Cm. prev. Quot. close.	
1974- High, Low.		Stocks and Div in \$		Stk. P/E 100s.		High Low		Cm. prev. Quot. close.		Cm. prev. Quot. close.	
974	516	Spencer F.	22	1	2	54	54	54	54	54	54
975	414	Spentex A.	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
976	178	St. Catalina	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
977	114	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
978	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
979	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
980	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
981	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
982	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
983	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
984	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
985	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54
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1000	414	St. Louis	1	4	8	54	54	54	54	54	54

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

Eurocurrency Rates									
November 16, 1974									
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.									
		S	£	DN	FF	L. fl.	Gldr	Sfr	SwissF. Dan.Kr.
U.S. dollars per ounce.									
Eurocurrency Interest Rates									
		German	Swiss						
	Dollar	mark	franc						
7 D.	9 - 10%	5 1/2 - 6	2 - 2 1/4	12 - 12 1/2					
1 M.	9 1/2 - 10	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 3/4 - 2	11 - 11 1/2					
3 M.	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 3/4 - 2	10 1/2 - 11					
6 M.	9 1/4 - 9 3/4	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 3/4 - 2	10 1/2 - 11					
1 Y.	9 1/2 - 10	5 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 3/4 - 2	10 1/2 - 11					

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COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 7 November, 1974

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deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax  
\$0.09375 = Dfls. 0.1f per CD

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COMPANY N.V.**

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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
12 Odds and ends:	41 Elevations:	58 Lila Vollmer hit	65 Passes	72 Founder of
14 Kasia	42 Lila black-	60 French nut	66 Small	73 Tael
15 Copanapa park	43 black-boards	61 Horse	67 Mosaic native	74 Chris the
16 "Take" from me"	44 Shade of purple	62 Mountain, e.g.	68 Jew	75 Night and Man
17 Apulian port	45 Type of mouse	63 High	69 Biblical people	76 Aegan rap
18 Victor Alda	46 "Fid"	64 Winter-wag device	70 Esquimaux group	77 Periplois sight
19 Old king	47 "Berthoven"	65 Squirmed	71 Lamb turns	78 Electrode
20 Like some phone numbers	48 Deserves	66 Whang device	72 Jones	79 Base on balls
21 Simms	49 Slaves	67 Iraqi port	73 Bunny	80 There's Thelvis is
22 Indian money unit	50 Gigante: Fr.	68 Girl's name	74 Wall St.	81 Benoit's term
23 "Smile"	51 More pithy	69 Filling	75 Book apperments:	82 Bastogne word
24 "Smile"	52 Ford with pistol or roll	70 From in Paris	76 Book apperments: Aahr.	83 Base on balls
25 Watch a poker raise	53 College degree	71 Columbus's port	77 Prosody units	84 H. H. Moore
26 Carls	54 Crisis sentence	72 Prisoner	78 Deviate	85 Roman via
27 "Bontas"	55 Novellet	73 Adm.	79 Same, in France	86 Localtion
28 author	56 St. Johns	74 Ancient salute		87 Tullu, party
				88 Pol. party

ALGATVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	64	Rain
ANKARA	31	92	Cloudy
ANTWERP	22	72	Cloudy
BKOUT	22	72	Cloudy
BERGELADE	16	61	Fair
BERLIN	12	54	Fair
BRESCIA	11	62	Rain
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy
CAIRO	23	71	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
CORDELL DEL SOL	13	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	58	Cloudy
GANDV	16	58	Cloudy
Helsinki	8	46	Overcast
ISTANBUL	11	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Showers
LONDON	14	58	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	58	Cloudy

**WHICH TRIBE DO YOU BELONG TO?**

*By Alberto Moravia. Translated from the Italian by Angus Davidson. 218 pages. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$7.95.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ACCORDING to Alberto Moravia, the "Africa sickness" that seizes many whites who go there is a form of nostalgia for the world before history. He defines history as "the name given by humanity to its own autonomy and victory over natural conditions." History begins helplessly on Western culture. It is intoxicated with history, and today this intoxication seems closer to that of a crying or paranoid drunk than to a happy one. History is the sickness that Africa was a complement to the powerless power of Western civilization a hallucinatory alternative, an indispensable, replaceable source of anti-history. It was refuse not yet overgrown with defecation or choked by excrement.

by categories.

On the "dark" Africa, Mr. Moravia implies, was to destroy it, for in his innocence it was impossible for the African to resist the novelty of European civilization. Novelty is a worse enemy to African culture than the climate, the difficulty of life and all the indigenous diseases put together. The greater suffering than to feel your cultural foundations giving way beneath your feet. Though we "civilized" peoples have felt something of this ourselves, it was more severe for Africans, whose world degenerated from the moment that they were introduced to the "dark continent" has not been improved by Sept.

He is disappointing, however, on the subject of African music, for he does not call it "simple." When he finds Africans dancing to the engine rhythm of an excavator or a rock drill, he mistakes this for an example of their "simplicity," not realising, as the jazz historian Marshall Stearns pointed out, that the "African" genre of rhythm is so highly developed that it automatically supplies a structural constant against which these sounds are heard as "rhythmic" or improvisation.

Mr. Moravia turns a nice phrase, though, when he describes the African proletariat as "dancing to the rhythm of the engine."

"Which Tribe Do You Belong To?" is the record of five African journeys the author made during the 1960s and early 1970s. He was too late for Hemingway's Africa, which he describes as an "old-fashioned" concept, and just in time to see the "progress" from peasant to proletarian almost without intermediate stages. In his opinion, most of them prefer capitalism to Communism because, having suffered it, they had a predictable idea of what Communism is. They are too individualistic for the bureaucracy of Communism; and because their long habitation to fetishism and magic prepared them for the irrationality of what

Mr. Moravia calls neo-capitalism, the perpetual vague terror, that the perpetrating capitalist is surprised that he does not draw the obvious parallel with the beginnings of Western religion. In speaking of the attempt to Christianize the African, he remarks that the missionary churches have none of the grandeur that helped to dazzle Europeans into belief. The nearest approaches to grandeur in the new Africa are the hotels, banks and shops. Accordingly, these make up the dogma of the most modern religion in Africa. Moravia's opinion of the African is one of the most "contriving" types in the world, which should stand him in good stead in the neo-capitalist scheme.

**Peanuts**

MARCE'S SKATING ME A SKATING LESS, SNOOPY.

NOW, IT'S JUST A MATTER OF WHEN WE ARE WORKING ON MY SKATING SO IT CAN DO WELL IN THE COMPETITION.

HOW DO MY FIGURES LOOK?

BLEAH!!

YOU'RE NOT MUCH FOR SUGARCOATING, ARE YOU?

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11-16

HOW DID YOU GET OUT  
TO GO BOWLING  
TONIGHT, HERB?

EASY

I SAID, "TOOTSIE, I'M  
GOING BOWLING  
TONIGHT AND  
THAT'S THAT!"

I SAID, "I'M THE MAN OF  
THE HOUSE AND I DO AS  
I PLEASE!"

GEE

LUCKY FOR ME SINCE  
I WASN'T HOME WHEN  
YOU MADE THAT  
SPEED!

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OH GREAT SPIRIT,  
BRING FORTH A POTION  
THAT WILL CURE  
THE ILLS OF ALL  
MANKIND!

EOM

THIS ISN'T  
RIGHT....IT  
TASTES LIKE  
CHICKEN  
SOUP

EAT!  
ENJOY!...  
LATER WE'LL  
TALK

Phil Witte

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[illegible]

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WE'LL PICK UP OUR AIRLINE TICKETS.

STOP! I HAVE AN IDEA!

SIT ON THAT SACRED COW, KELLY. IT'LL MAKE A DARING PICTURE.

OKAY.

YOU, NO, YOU DON'T! I'M SPRING YOU OUT OF JAIL FOR THE LAST TIME.

STOP! I HAVE AN IDEA!

WE'LL PICK UP OUR AIRLINE TICKETS.

HOW COULD I?

DESMOND!  
DESMOND!

JOHN  
PRENTICE  
11-16

I DIDN'T FIGURE ON THIS, BUT I MIGHT AS WELL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT!

## JUMBLE

*—that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLO AND BOB LEE

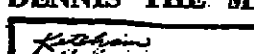
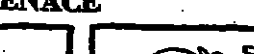
Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square,  
to form four ordinary words.

**IKKAH**

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 Good Housekeeping

**HECKE**

## DENNIS THE MENACE

**KRANET**


\_\_\_\_\_

**RUFUE**

\_\_\_\_\_

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: \_\_\_\_\_

JUST THE THING  
IF A PUNCH  
IS REQUIRED.




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROIL DRONE ADAGIO WORTHY

Answer: Wired in a strange way—"WEIRD"



"THIS IS MY MOM." "I GOT A DOG TOO"

[illegible]







